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Iraq Asserts Stark Was in War Zone

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi government, in a statement that contradicts the U.S. version of the attack on the frigate Stark, told U.S. officials the ship was accidentally attacked because it was inside a war zone in the Gulf, Pentagon sources said Wednesday.

U.S. Sees Danger To NATO

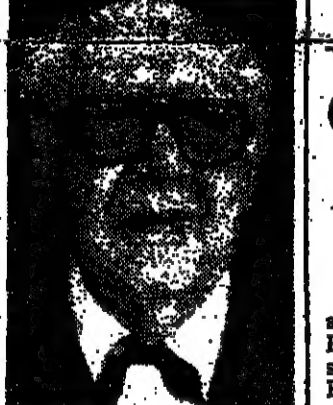
Washington, D.C. — U.S. officials see a "threat within" the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) because of the Iraqi attack on the frigate Stark, officials said.

Kiosk

Paris Resumes Terrorism Trial

PARIS (UPI) — The trial of three suspected members of the leftist French terror group Direct Action resumed under heavy security Wednesday, six months after it was stopped when one of the defendants threatened the jurors with "proletarian justice."

Segovia Is Dead at 94



Andrés Segovia, master of the classical guitar, left an imprint on music.

GENERAL NEWS

- Mathias Rust might have to face a trial for his "carefully prepared" flight to Moscow, a Soviet editor wrote. Page 2.
- Forged documents are reportedly causing problems for the U.S. government. Page 3.
- Many key supporters of Gary Hart have rallied to the presidential campaign of Michael S. Dukakis. Page 3.
- Boris Becker, Mats Wilander and Miloslav Mečíř were quarterfinal winners at the French Open. Page 17.
- Norway's government is expected to propose Friday that it help run the Oslo stock exchange. Page 9.
- The discovery of high herbicide levels in American cigarettes could threaten a U.S. trade effort in Japan. Page 9.

Change and Continuity at the Fed

Pragmatic Greenspan Arrives With Faith in Free Market

By Leonard Silk New York Times Service NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's decision to replace Paul A. Volcker with Alan Greenspan as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board comes at a crucial time for the United States and world economy and financial system.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The Greenspan appointment will mean both continuity and change at the U.S. central bank. Indeed, on the side of continuity Mr. Greenspan, like his predecessor, is seen as a man of professional competence, integrity and demonstrated pragmatism.

AIDS Prejudice Called a Global Danger

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The director of the World Health Organization's AIDS program has warned that the global epidemic of the disease has entered a third stage in which prejudice about race, religion, social class and nationality was spreading as fast as the virus.

Rebel Attack Reported

Tamil rebels claimed to have killed 100 Sri Lankan soldiers in an attack on an army camp in northern Sri Lanka on Wednesday, Agence France-Presse reported from Madras, India.

Brazil Moves To Cut Deficit In Budget

By Juan de Onis International Herald Tribune RIO DE JANEIRO — After months of indecision on Brazil's economic crisis, the government of President José Sarney has agreed on a program to reduce budget deficits by increasing public service rates, eliminating some consumer subsidies and tightening tax collection.

Moët and Vuitton Plan Potent Blend

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — Moët-Hennessy SA and Louis Vuitton SA, makers of champagne, leather goods, and other necessities in the lifestyles of the rich and famous, said Wednesday they plan to merge into an ultra-upscale empire in a transaction valued at 25 billion francs (\$4.1 billion).

The Palestinians: Bitter Are the Landless

By Patrick E. Tyler and Jonathan C. Randal Washington Post Service AMMAN, Jordan — Twenty years ago, as Israel celebrated the expansion of its territorial domain, a sense of humiliation and despair hung over the Arab world.



VENICE-BOUND — Ronald and Nancy Reagan leaving the White House on Wednesday to begin their trip to the Venice economic conference. Behind them is Vice President George Bush. Mr. Reagan is to meet with the leaders of six other nations.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes rates for various international destinations.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Forged U.S. Documents Are Said to Complicate Nation's Foreign Policy

By David K. Shipler

WASHINGTON — The State Department has reported that forged U.S. government documents are being spotted increasingly and in higher quality in various parts of the world, with adverse effects on U.S. foreign policy.

At a news conference Tuesday, Kathleen C. Bailey, a deputy assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research, made public

several documents she said were forgeries. Among them was a memorandum bearing what appears to be President Ronald Reagan's signature that calls for the creation of a Latin American military force to contain Soviet expansion.

The memorandum, typed on what appeared to be White House stationery, was brought to Washington's attention by a Latin American government that wanted to know if it was authentic, Miss Bailey said.

To a casual reader, the document appears authentic. But, Miss Bailey said, its grammar and syntax betray its author as someone who is not a native speaker of English. The memorandum, which is addressed to the secretaries of State and Defense and the director of Central Intelligence, calls for "a new U.S. program toward the region of which the central feature must be the establishment of Inter-American Permanent Peace Forces."

Another document was a purported letter from Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. of Washington in which references were made to supposed official U.S. support of certain political candidates in Haiti. Again, Miss Bailey said, the style of the language suggested that the author was not a native English-speaker.

For example, the writer rendered the return address incorrectly, misspelling the "N.W." that signifies the northwest quadrant of Washington. It is normally placed after the street name; in this document it was written, "N.W. Wash. D.C."

A third document was in the form of a memorandum from the intelligence service of Zaire. Published in Breakthrough, which Miss Bailey characterized as a "left-wing publication," the document purports to implicate the United States in the training of guerrillas to undermine African countries.

At UNESCO, Sadruddin Is A U.S. Choice

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan has emerged as a favorite among U.S. officials to become the next director-general of UNESCO.

Prince Sadruddin served as UN high commissioner for refugees from 1965 to 1977. His nephew, the current Aga Khan, is the spiritual leader of millions of Moslems of the Ismaili sect, largely in India, Iran and Kenya.

American support would be important for Prince Sadruddin since the United States, along with Britain, withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in part because of dissatisfaction with the leadership of the present director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal.

If the prince were to get the UNESCO position, some Washington officials say, the United States would quickly rejoin the organization and resume support.

Prince Sadruddin's American supporters include Vice President George Bush and Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Another likely supporter is Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who was a classmate of the prince at Harvard University.

A U.S. Senate aide said the prince was expected to receive the backing of the State Department.

UNESCO's governing board is considering about 20 candidates to replace Mr. M'bow when his term expires at the end of this year. The board is to vote in October.

A U.S. Lawmaker Faces the Pain of Disclosing Homosexuality

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On paper, Representative Barney Frank's decision to go public last week about his homosexuality ought to have been relatively painless.

Nearly all the Massachusetts Democrat's colleagues on Capitol Hill already knew. So did at least some voters in his diverse suburban Boston district, where he knew that his private life was a subject of rumor even as his seat in the House of Representatives grew safer.

His constituents, evidently cherishing his blend of liberal politics, fast-talking irreverence and cerebral approach to issues, gave him 89 percent of the vote in the Democratic primary election last year and re-elected him to a fourth term by 90 percent, his highest margin ever.

His Democratic colleague in an adjoining district, Representative Gerry E. Studds, has won reelection twice since being censured by the House in 1983 for having had a homosexual relationship with a teen-age congressional page 10 years earlier.

So it is a measure of the extreme



Barney Frank

sensitivity of the issue of homosexuality in American public life that Mr. Frank's decision to disclose his homosexuality was anything but painless. He made the disclosure in answer to a question from a reporter for The Boston

Globe, a question that he knew would come someday from somewhere and that he had steered himself for after long periods of introspection and discussions with friends and colleagues.

Mr. Frank, 47, discussed his decision and its consequences in an interview in his office in the Longworth House Office Building. He received many interview requests after The Globe's front-page article on Saturday, and turned many down, including one from Playboy Magazine.

He said: "I said I didn't want to be in Playboy, and they said, 'Oh, but we also want your views on the issues.' I said, 'Why didn't you ask me for my views on the issues last week?'"

Several factors contributed to his decision to bring an end to years of deflecting questions about his homosexuality, he said. One was the heightened public scrutiny to which the private lives of all politicians is now being subjected — most prominently in the case of Gary Hart, whose presidential candidacy collapsed after reports were published that he had spent time with a Florida woman.

Questions were likely to increase, not diminish, Mr. Frank knew.

Another factor was the death from AIDS last month of a respected colleague, Representative Stewart B. McKinney, Republican of Connecticut. Mr. McKinney's physician asserted that his patient had contracted the disease from a blood transfusion, leaving it to newspapers to report that Mr. McKinney was known to colleagues to have been homosexual.

"There was such an unseemly scuffle after he died," Mr. Frank said. "I'm not criticizing the press; the problem was the way it was handled. I have no reason to expect anyone to be reading my obituary anytime soon, but I do fly home on weekends, and we can all be hit by a truck, and I don't want the focus to be: Was he or wasn't he, did he or didn't he. I just wanted to get rid of it."

Mr. Frank said he decided that if he continued to avoid questions, "the inference would be that I'm embarrassed or ashamed, when I'm not." He said he continued to believe that his sexual preference was irrelevant to the way he did his job, "but being Jewish is also

irrelevant, and I don't refuse to talk about being Jewish."

In the end, Mr. Frank said, "I had no choice." He added, in a nearly inaudible murmur, "I don't remember making a lot of choices on this whole subject."

The suggestion by some homosexual acquaintances that he was something of a hero for making the disclosure reminded him, he said, of John F. Kennedy's response to the question of how he became a war hero. "They sank my boat," was Kennedy's answer.

Mr. Frank said he had decided not to expand upon his disclosure by talking about the details of his private life. But Mr. Frank, who is unmarried, did say that for much of his career he kept himself too busy with professional commitments to have a private life.

"For 10 years I had no emotional life," he said. "When a public career has to carry the entire burden of an emotional life and a public life, it's too much, it's distorted."

That period ended when he came to Washington in 1981. "But by then I was 41 years old," he said with a slight smile. "Even if I had wanted to live life to the full,

lest, I was too tired to stay out that late."

Mr. Frank said he was relieved that the disclosure was behind him. His congressional colleagues have offered support across ideological boundaries.

One of the first telephone calls was from Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the acerbic and very conservative Republican whip, who told Mr. Frank he admired his courage and wished him well. Mail from constituents has been supportive at a ratio of about 6-to-1.

Mr. Frank finds himself, after years in the public eye, trying to shake an acute self-consciousness. "I stand at the toilet stop, I go to the store, I take out the garbage," he said, "and you have a sense that strangers are looking at you, thinking about your private life."

But he said he expects to overcome his discomfort. He recalled that when he was a student at Harvard Law School, he moved into an apartment across the street from a firehouse. "Within two weeks, I was sleeping through the sirens," he said. "Human beings have an amazing capacity to adapt."

Dukakis Gets Backing of Many of Hart's Key Campaign Aides

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis's presidential campaign has won the backing of key supporters of Gary Hart, including Paul Tully, who had been Mr. Hart's national political director.

The shifts have occurred not only among those who had been on Mr. Hart's staff before he withdrew from the presidential race, but also among outside politicians who had endorsed the Coloradoan, such as Tom Mason, the speaker pro tem of

the Oregon House of Representatives.

While other Democratic hopefuls expect to pick up some of Mr. Hart's supporters, key Hart backers who have not made up their minds said Tuesday that they were leaning toward Mr. Dukakis.

Several former Hart supporters said that the Massachusetts governor was exerting a particular attraction to the Hart camp, both for the ways he is like Mr. Hart and for the ways he is different.

Some former Hart supporters said that Mr. Dukakis's personal stability made him attractive after

their experience with Mr. Hart, who withdrew after reports that he had spent a weekend with a Miami model.

Alice Travis, who had the title of senior adviser in the Hart campaign and expects to play a role in the Dukakis campaign, said that Mr. Hart and Mr. Dukakis had similar views on important issues, listing "environment, women's issues, peace and trade."

Mr. Tully's services had been sought by every campaign in the field. He is to carry the title of national political director in the Dukakis campaign.

"I had known Governor Dukakis for a long time and he's an enormously able governor," Mr. Tully said in explaining his choice.

"He thinks things afresh. He has politics and values that I believe in."

Other Hart supporters who said that they had shifted to Mr. Dukakis included Eli Segal, Mr. Hart's national finance chairman; Margaret Atkinson Herrick, an organizer in Ohio; and two fund-raisers, Philip Schaefer of San Francisco and Gary Rubin of Des Moines.

Two other key Hart lieutenants, Teresa Vilmain, who was his Iowa

campaign manager, and Joseph P. Trippi, his deputy national political director, are actively considering working for the Dukakis drive.

Violence Mars Berlin Rally

The Associated Press

BERLIN — About 300 people smashed shop windows in West Berlin on Tuesday night after a rally marking the 20th anniversary of the police shooting of a student. Groups of youths went on a rampage along the fashionable Kurfir- stendamm and several arrests were made, the police said.

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Canada Reaches Accord on Quebec

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada's political leaders unanimously agreed Wednesday to bring Quebec into the Canadian constitutional family five years after the federal government and the other nine provinces signed the Constitution Act.

Quebec had refused to sign the new Canadian Constitution under the separatist Parti Québécois government led by René Lévesque in 1982. But the succeeding Liberal

government under Premier Robert Bourassa expressed its willingness to negotiate.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and the 10 provincial premiers reached the agreement after a session that began Tuesday morning and continued without interruption until dawn Wednesday.

"I'm delighted to announce that we have unanimously concluded an agreement," Mr. Mulroney said.

Legal Hocus-Pocus in Ho-Ho-Kus

French Chef Is Burned by City's Rejection of Outdoor Café

By Michael Winicup

New York Times Service

HO-HO-KUS, New Jersey — Claude Bailla, the French chef who runs the elegant restaurant in the 18th century Ho-Ho-Kus Inn, must have just the right food for the moment. He gets his crabs overnight from Maryland, his snails by United Parcel Service from Oregon. When morels come in season, he had his public relations firm send out a press release to all food writers that began: "MEDIA ALERT — APRIL SHOWERS BRING FRESH MORELS TO THE HO-HO-KUS INN!"

He grew up in France, then voyaged to America, serving at some of New York's most famous restaurants — L'Arche, Laurent, The Four Seasons. Two years ago he took over the inn in this wealthy suburb, spending \$500,000 to refurbish it. Prices are New York-style — \$50 per person is not unusual — but the people of Ho-Ho-Kus responded. Business tripled.

Then last fall, the French chef had a vision *magistrale*: An outdoor café for the inn, like the ones that line the boulevards in Paris and Aix-en-Provence. "Where I grew up," the chef said, "everyone eats outdoors. People live outdoors. He spent \$50,000 laying a brick patio and hoped to open by Easter.

He never suspected he was about to break the Ho-Ho-Kus law. On page 8,530 of the zoning code, in the middle of a long list of things prohibited in Ho-Ho-Kus (palmistry, phrenology, astrology, junkyard, pool hall), is a prohibition on eating outdoors. In Ho-Ho-Kus you may not operate "drive-in restaurants or other eating places such as lunch wagons, diners or road stands or any eating place rendering service other than inside the premises."

Mr. Bailla was stunned. Lunch

wagons? Diners? Road stands? Claude's 18th-century Ho-Ho-Kus Inn!

When he tried to explain to his relatives in France that outdoor cafés are against the law in parts of the United States, they all were astonished.

But the Ho-Ho-Kus zoning board was firm, voting 6-0 in May that the law applied to Claude.

"Yes, it's an elegant place," said the zoning board chairman, Charles Swenson. "But do you establish a dangerous precedent in doing this? You don't know what you'll have in the future. People may want to open cafés up and down the street."

The board feared fast food. "They have to be concerned," said the borough clerk, Heather Bolser. "Even 20 years from now, there could be a precedent."

At one meeting, Robert Munschauer, a zoning board member, questioned whether Claude's café could lead to outdoor eating at the two pizza parlors in town.

The minutes of the April meeting describe the agony Robert Egner was going through. He agreed the inn was tasteful, the minutes noted, but he also "wondered what would happen if the other places in town would do the same thing."

"Therefore Member Egner is having a hard time trying to decide what is right and what is wrong," the minutes said.

The French chef tried to ease the inner turmoil. "If they let me to put on tablecloths for the café," he said, "I will put on tablecloths. No problem."

Mr. Bailla has promised a café menu that would make Ho-Ho-Kus proud. Some cappuccino, a glass of wine, perhaps a little *gâteau au chocolat* à l'orange. "Maybe a little fast food — like cold salmon," he said.

The borough attorney was firm. "Under the law," he said, "the

question has to be asked, 'Is it for the public good?'"

Many have answered, "But of course!" Members of the local civic group, fresh from planting petunias downtown, are heavily pro-café. "It would give Ho-Ho-Kus a European flavor," said Dot Jenkins.

And Gerard Guarente, who runs a local liquor store, said, "Having lunches outside would help the ambience around here, or whatever you want to call it."

In a spirited pro-café editorial, The Suburban News wrote, "To compare an appetizer or salad on under burgundy umbrellas on the patio of the inn with a chili dog is ludicrous."

There is an anti-café faction, of course. One man said, "You can't do it in Jersey. The state health department will never go for it because of flies."

And a man identified in zoning board minutes as Mr. Painter said that serving liquor outdoors would create a bad image for Ho-Ho-Kus's young.

Mr. Bailla's supporters contend that the café will have no impact on the young; they say that during café hours the young will be busy at home watching violence on television.

On Thursday night, the chef will go before the board again. He will try to be reasonable. "If they want me to close the view," he said, "we could put up a lovely white trellis. No problem."

Meanwhile, he doesn't know what to tell his customers who ask about the café. Or his relatives who call from France and ask what sort of place is this Ho-Ho-Kus, where people eat indoors in the spring.

U.S. Aide Held in Visa Fraud

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A former senior diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid has been charged with conspiring to sell false U.S. entry visas to Iranians.

Bernard J. Fennell, former first secretary and consul at the Madrid embassy and its anti-fraud officer, was named in a 21-count indictment. It charged he participated with six others to sell false visas to Iranians living in Europe.

As much as \$5,000 was paid for a single visa, and \$15,000 bought visas for a family of five, the indictment said.

The indictment, returned by a U.S. grand jury in Miami, was unsealed Monday after Mr. Fennell was arrested in Washington by State Department agents.

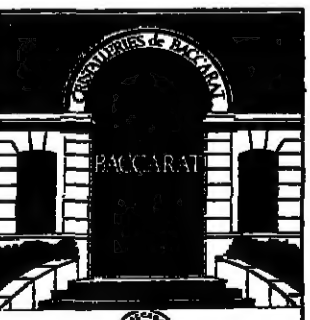
Mr. Fennell, who supervised the visa operation at the Madrid embassy, was to appear Wednesday before a U.S. magistrate in Washington.

The indictment charges he conspired with Harry Arjad, a naturalized U.S. citizen, to sell the false visas.

Five Iranians were charged with participating in the conspiracy by using their unlawfully obtained visas to enter the United States.

One of the defendants, Said Fegaram, allegedly paid Mr. Arjad \$5,000 for a visa during a July meeting in Tel Aviv.

A month later, Mr. Arjad was paid \$15,000 in Frankfurt by an Iranian who wanted visas for his wife and the couple's three children, the indictment added.



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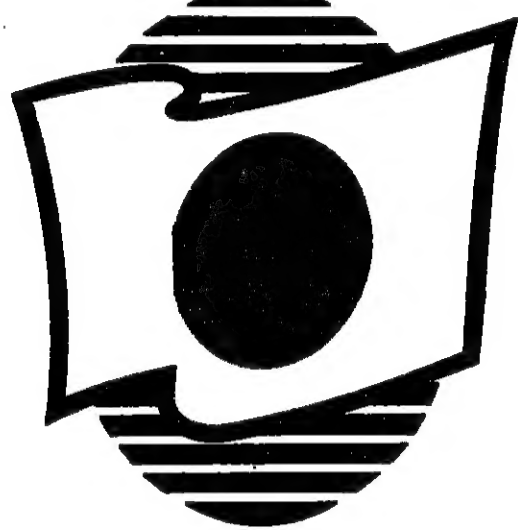
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Greenspan Moves In

Exit a Good Chairman

Paul Volcker has repeatedly rescued the Reagan administration from the worst consequences of its economic mistakes. But his second term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is ending, and, as President Reagan announced on Tuesday, he will not remain for a third. While that now exposes the administration to a degree of vulnerability, the president has chosen the next chairman well. He has put aside all the Reaganomics and funny business to nominate Alan Greenspan, an experienced economist who stands for sophisticated and orthodox financial conservatism. On inflation and the war against it, Mr. Greenspan's views are unlikely to prove very different from Mr. Volcker's.

Why did Mr. Volcker decide to leave? The chairmanship is a grinding job, and eight years of it is long service. But it seems pretty clear that he would have remained if the president had been prepared to give him a measure of visible public support. That was more than Mr. Reagan was prepared to offer. He likes having it both ways. He likes the credit for a low inflation rate, but he prefers not to be associated with the financial discipline that produces it. More than most presidents, he likes to convey an impression that there is an enticing Reagan policy, dancing around somewhere out there in the mists beyond your line of sight, quite unrelated to the sober and unwelcome strictures that Mr. Volcker keeps reading to Congress.

Each of the president's last five appointments to the Fed has been advertised by his supporters as an anti-Volcker vote, with accompanying speculation inspired by the soaring dollar and the Third World debt crisis. Reaganites have always been ambivalent about this Democrat appointed by President Carter. Mr. Reagan reappointed him reluctantly in 1981, when dumping him might have created a crisis of confidence. Reportedly he was invited to stay for a third term, but was not pressed to do so.

Mr. Reagan will soon have his own man at the Fed, and a Republican to boot—at least nominally. For, regardless of party, there is always some healthy tension between the Fed and the White House. Elected politicians want low interest rates and fast growth; central bankers are paid to guard against inflation. As far as is known, Mr. Greenspan does not disagree with Mr. Volcker on monetary policy in any major respect. There is no reason to expect that he will try to tighten or loosen the Fed's reins on credit more than his predecessor.

Alan Greenspan will bring considerable wisdom in the ways of Washington, having served three years as President Ford's chief economic adviser and later as chairman of President Reagan's commission on Social Security reform. That bipartisan commission provided a good test of consensus skills and strength in the face of political pressure. Chairmanship of the Federal Reserve for the next four years will provide a supreme one.

White House regarding the exciting things that would happen when the Reagan votes got control of the board. They have had control, arithmetically, for some time, and nothing much has happened. However, Mr. Volcker was tired of the game and evidently felt that, to operate effectively, he needed more than a grudging and silent reappointment. Since the president was not prepared to extend it, Mr. Volcker now leaves it to Mr. Greenspan to deal with the White House and the president's ideas about economics.

Mr. Greenspan understands fully the perils of presidential policy that tolerates gigantic budget deficits. He knows a lot about Washington, where he has served with distinction before. But he has had less direct experience with the international financial system and the mechanisms that set, for example, the dollar's exchange rate. Dealing with the Latin debts will prove to be the most difficult part of his new job. For the past five years the United States has managed its interests chiefly through the Federal Reserve. Mr. Volcker has often been the bridge between the commercial banks and the Latin governments, in which he has built up a wide range of personal associations.

A Federal Reserve chairman's success is usually measured in the disasters that never happened. Under Mr. Volcker the inflation of the 1970s did not return, the dollar's exchange rate did not collapse and Latin America did not drift off into default, isolation and depression. So far the world's financial system has kept its balance. For his part in that, he is owed the gratitude of the United States—beginning with President Reagan's.

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Forward to a Treaty, but Problems Remain

By Gerard C. Smith

WASHINGTON — West Germany's acceptance of the Soviet Union's proposal to eliminate shorter-range missiles in Europe should provide new impetus to complete a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces. Such a treaty numerically favors the West and would make a modest but important contribution to the security of NATO. Yet ultraconservatives and former statesmen, many of them nominally in favor of arms control, will undoubtedly continue to criticize the deal. Why? The main objection seems to be a fear that a treaty to remove intermediate-range nuclear weapons would be tantamount to an attack on the United States.

Nonetheless, inconsistencies in the Reagan administration's arms policies will plague the administration as it pursues an INF agreement.

One serious inconsistency involves long-range weapons. The administration has criticized past arms control agreements because they could be circumvented by deployment of other types of weapons. But by repudiating the SALT-1 and SALT-2 accords, the

This prospect not only increases the chances of an escalation of the strategic arms race but also undermines the military strategy of deterrence upon which the NATO alliance has been based for nearly four decades.

To pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative is to reject the arms control strategy—based on the anti-ballistic missile treaty—upon which the West has built its security. Uncertainty has rarely if ever been so high.

Third, the administration has repeatedly accused the Soviet Union of systematically violating arms control agreements. Although I believe that the administration's assessment of Soviet noncompliance is essentially incorrect and self-defeating, this public campaign has created a considerable dilemma. The president recently stated, "Compliance with past arms control commitments is an essential prerequisite for future arms control agreements." Will he now push for ratification of a new treaty without first resolving these past issues?

Fourth, and perhaps most important, in light of the escalating effort by the administration to reinterpret the ABM treaty, allies will have justifiable doubts about the duration of the U.S. commitment to new international agreements. The reinterpretation of the treaty is a studied piece of disinformation. The administration now contends that the treaty permits activities that it clearly bans.

If America is willing cavalierly to disregard international legal obligations under the ABM treaty, the present foundation of superpower arms control efforts, why would friends and allies not question America's commit-

ment in other agreements that bear on their security? The attempt to evade obligations under the ABM treaty does serious damage to U.S. credibility on the international scene.

The way the United States responds to these inconsistencies in its arms control policies is more important than how it resolves the remaining issues in the INF talks. European friends should ultimately recognize that the real value of an INF treaty relates more to the kind of superpower relationship it can help engender—including improving the chances of achieving reductions in the more numerous strategic weapons—and less to its specific mandates.

Unfortunately, the administration might exploit an impending deal on such a treaty to cover its efforts to accelerate the SDI and to cripple the ABM treaty. Congress should continue to mandate compliance with the ABM treaty and SALT-2.

Alternatively, the president and his advisers, faced with the prospect of an INF treaty, might engage seriously on other arms control issues. Complying with such a treaty and pushing for its ratification would diminish the chances that the president would renounce the ABM treaty or apply a new, broad interpretation of it. If that led to movement on the overriding issue of long-range strategic arms, a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces would be worth far more than its terms would suggest.

The writer was chief negotiator of the anti-ballistic missile treaty. Now chairman of the Arms Control Association, a public policy organization, he contributed this comment to The New York Times.

No, Reagan Isn't Much Like Maggie

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan are often discussed as if they were political twins. They do have ideology in common. But in the way they do the work of politicians, getting elected and running governments, they could hardly be less alike.

Mr. Reagan's political persona is the nice guy: easygoing, friendly, aw-shucks. Statements that would make hair stand on end if uttered by anyone else frighten hardly anybody when they come from him. Polls show that only about a quarter of Americans believe his story in the Iran-contra affair, but many more still like him.

No one would accuse Mrs. Thatcher of affability. In voice and manner she

Civil servants say Mrs. Thatcher is genuinely interested in facts.

is Miss Know-It-All, a nanny about to spank her charges unless they shape up, and a woman right answer. "I'm sorry," she told a questioner at the morning press conference the other day, "you haven't got it at all."

Even as president, Mr. Reagan comes on as an amateur, an anti-politician. Prime Minister Thatcher is a professional and proud of it. She worked her way through the system, and she knows every detail of it.

Detail may be the most striking difference. Mr. Reagan's "management style," as the Tower commission politely called it, is to set only the broadest outline of policy, leaving the rest to underlings. Mrs. Thatcher seems determined to know everything that goes on in her government.

One or more of her cabinet members attend the Conservative Party press conference held daily during the election campaign. But she is totally in charge, down to the placing of microphones. And she is not always cheering to her colleagues.

She answered a reporter's question one day and then turned to Norman Tebbit, party chairman and a cabinet member, who was next to her. With a tight smile she said: "I'm sure you'd like to add something very pithy."

Mrs. Thatcher works extremely hard, reportedly getting—on a good day—only three and a half hours of sleep a night. The contrast with Mr. Reagan need not be elaborated.

The sense that she is in charge, and determined, may be her biggest political asset. Polls show deep doubts about Conservative attitudes on education and other social issues, but they certainly show little affection for her as a personality. But I think people respect her commitment and drive.

Her greatest achievement in that sense has been the curbing of trade unions. She took on what had become an independent power in the country and beat it. The plague of strikes has essentially ended, and most people surely welcome the sense of order.

A reporter asked her whether dislike for her personality—"the Thatcher factor," it is called—"would hurt in the election." "What they are accusing us of," she answered, "is having the guts and the spine to put our policies through and reveal them."

She certainly is not worried about the press, as her appearance each morning to answer questions indicates. Her self-confidence is so great that to many it looks like arrogance. She began the campaign by saying that she envisaged not only a third term but a fourth as prime minister.

She will probably win, because she is lucky in having a divided opposition. The Tories are polling just above 40 percent, with the rest split between Labor and the centrist Alliance, which groups Liberals and Social Democrats. It is possible that she will fall short of a majority in the House of Commons, but the money has to be on an outright Thatcher victory.

Another victory would have its dangers for her, just as landslides have had for American presidents. She could become even less willing to entertain the possibility that she is wrong.

There is an authoritarian tone in the prime minister, and that could worsen. She has already dropped independent-minded colleagues from her cabinet, and more of them are likely to go. As in the White House in the second Reagan term, the ideological line could harden.

On the other hand, Mrs. Thatcher has shown that she can be persuaded by facts—can change her mind. She did on Rhodesia, and then led the diplomacy that ended that long struggle and created an independent Zimbabwe. Civil servants say she is genuinely interested in facts, and less than overbearing ideology. There again the contrast with Mr. Reagan is evident.

The New York Times.

Lebanon: The Killing Field of the Middle East

By Farid el-Khazen

BEIRUT — Twelve years of war have produced a norm of conduct that helps Lebanese adapt to the unending chaos. There are the chronically depressed, and the diehard optimists who cling to whatever hope is left amid Lebanon's ruins. There is even one group of people who have managed to turn violence into a profitable enterprise.

Anarchy has produced "entrepreneurs" who have mastered the skills of the war business: arms trade, smuggling everything from narcotics to luxury cars, kidnapping for ransom. These managers of violence are found in every faction. Some of them cooperate with foreign sponsors who provide security cover and a distribution network.

As for the average person, two factors account for his striking resilience. One is the hope that things will get better simply because they cannot. The other is the attitude of the middle classes, who, to be trapped in the war cycle and have no choice but to believe that it can break out.

There is the simple driving passion for survival. Physical survival is the most immediate concern. Then comes economic survival, all the harder since the drastic loss in the exchange value of the Lebanese pound in the past two years. Mundane concerns figure prominently: the availability of certain foods, gasoline shortages, electric power cuts and water supply. These concerns are the key to achieving a daily sense of success.

It is a real achievement to have electric power on a Saturday night after weeks of hiding in overcrowded shelters to escape indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas. Or to get a few gallons of gasoline after hours of shoving and, in some cases, armed duels between impatient motorists. Or to drive home safely after being stuck in traffic jams at a time when car bombs are haunting the populace.

People defuse their frustration with empty debates over insignificant issues, such as the inconsequential election of a deputy speaker, the count-

less abortive security plans, the opening of airports and the closing of gambling facilities.

The average person perceives that developments in Lebanon continue to preoccupy the world, particularly the superpowers. This illusion of importance, reinforced by the local press, can become a psychological tranquilizer that preserves a sense of apparent normality in the country.

Beneath the veneer of resilience and daily accomplishments lies a fear of the unknown, of the worst happening, of the senseless violence to which no one is immune. In other places, violence may serve as an instrument of protest or a way to terrify the enemy. In Lebanon, violence often has no identifiable target, no return ad-



dress. In its ugliest forms—car bombs—violence in Lebanon is aimed neither at deposing a government nor at publicizing specific concerns. Its aim is to terrorize innocent civilians.

Who benefits from this ritual of violence? We think we know why Catholics and Protestants are at one another's throats in Northern Ireland, or what the Basques in Spain are asking for and what the contras seek in Nicaragua. But do we know why schoolchildren are being slaughtered in Lebanon? How can the killing of thousands of innocent civilians "Arabize" Lebanon, liberate Palestine or bring about an Islamic order in Lebanon?

One aspect of violence is certainly purposeful. The kidnapping of Westerners in West Beirut is the most politicized form of violence Lebanon has known during the war. Such kidnappings have become an effective tool for attracting world attention, humiliating democracies and causing crippling problems for superpowers.

Clearly, these are not the deeds of free-lance terrorists or fanatics shouting "Death to America." Kidnappers in Beirut are hired for their skills, but the decision to hire them is made by politicians and sophisticated strategists who do not wish to be held accountable for the deed.

Violence has paid off in Lebanon for those terrorists with global ambitions and goals. But in such a high-powered game the damage is no longer confined to marginal Lebanon. No one will be served by seeking to "quarantine" Lebanon, as Secretary of State George Shultz recommended. The need, rather, is to help the Lebanese state quarantine those who, in the name of justice and peace, have turned the country into the killing field of the Middle East.

The writer teaches politics at the American University of Beirut. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Ripples From Fiji Unsettle the Pacific and Beyond

By Roderic Alley

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Since he stunned Fiji the rest of the South Pacific and the Commonwealth with his bloodless coup on May 14, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka's grip has tightened. So, too, has the constitutional and diplomatic impasse it created.

The Fiji island chain is a biracial state. Indigenous Melanesian Fijians make up 45 percent of the population and control the security forces. But they are slightly outnumbered by people of Indian descent, who play a key role in the economy.

In protest against the removal of the first Indian-majority government, which won office in elections in April, Indians are shutting down the economy by refusing to harvest sugar, the top export earner, and by withdrawing from essential services in defiance of the junta that stands behind the interim administration headed by Governor-General Sir Penaia Ganilau, a Melanesian. A second pillar of the economy, tourism, is collapsing because many prospective visitors have been frightened away.

The government removed by the coup was led by a Melanesian, Timoci Bavadra. His two-party coalition won

office pledging a new deal for the lower paid of both races. It also said it would investigate alleged corruption in the outgoing Alliance party, a coalition of Melanesians, Indians and Europeans that had ruled Fiji since its independence from Britain in 1970.

The threat of an inquiry encouraged prominent figures in the Alliance to conspire with the military in planning a coup. Although Mr. Bavadra and other Melanesians in the government held important portfolios, such as land, agriculture and education, that affected indigenous interests, demonstrations organized by defeated Alliance members were able to manipulate fears that the coalition threatened Melanesian interests because it was numerically dominated by Indians.

When Colonel Rabuka seized power, he emphasized a need to return the country to "order" by ensuring that any future parliament would have a 75 percent majority of Melanesians. Yet the constitution, painstakingly drawn up in 1970 by Melanesian and Indian leaders, guaranteed the rights of Fijians, including their ownership of 82 percent of the land. Sadly, those pro-

tection provisions were never translated into Fijian for public appreciation.

Colonel Rabuka has neutralized the governor-general, who represents Queen Elizabeth II as Fiji's head of state, by inducing him to grant amnesty to those involved in the coup and to head an interim administration dominated by Alliance politicians and sympathizers. The colonel is the most powerful member of this administration and will directly shape the drafting of a new constitution.

From his political base in the west of Fiji's main island, Mr. Bavadra is boycotting the interim administration he was invited to join. At the same time, he is attempting to deal with the governor-general, whom he suspects is more sympathetic to the aims of the coup than to the existing constitution.

It is likely that protracted economic decline and ethnic polarization would be accompanied by sporadic but worsening industrial and political violence.

A major confrontation is looming with the judiciary, which correctly maintains that no revision of the constitution is possible without the approval of Parliament. The governor-general dissolved it when he assumed emergency powers after the coup. Colonel Rabuka has warned that if these legal impediments obstruct his aim of entrenching Melanesian political supremacy, Fiji will leave the Commonwealth and become a republic.

The divisive fallout from the Fiji crisis has spread to the South Pacific Forum, a group of 15 self-governing countries, and to the Commonwealth, an association linking Britain and 48 of its former colonies in different parts of the world. A substantial number of the Forum members, including Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and the Cook Islands belong to the Commonwealth.

There are differences over how to react to what is happening in Fiji. Australia and New Zealand, the two largest countries in the region, have suspended military cooperation and halted development assistance. Their unions have blocked the shipment of food and other essential supplies to Fiji. India, the most populous member of the Commonwealth, has urged consideration of economic sanctions by governments unless the Bavadra administration is restored to office.

The Melanesian trio in the Forum

—Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands—has warned against outside interference in Fiji's affairs, and this has struck a sympathetic chord among small island states.

Fiji's interim administration hopes that the recognition it badly wants for economic and political survival will come as foreign governments acknowledge its grip on power and the consequences of continued divisiveness in, and over, Fiji. Playing on these concerns, the governor-general appealed on Monday for an end to trade embargoes imposed by Australia and New Zealand unions. He warned that they could harden anti-Labor and anti-socialist feelings in Fiji. Australian unions eased their blockade on Tuesday to allow essential food supplies to reach Fiji.

The writer is a political scientist at Victoria University in Wellington who specializes in Pacific affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Boy Aviator

MILWAUKEE — Farmington T. Fish, a boy aviator, flew here from Chicago recently in a Wright biplane, carrying a consignment of silk for a department store. He made the journey in two hours and six minutes, landing safely in Lake Park, and was greeted by a tremendous crowd. Fish, who is 18 years old and a native of Los Angeles, received his pilot's license last winter at Dayton, graduating at the Wright School. Near Milwaukee, Fish was flying at 6,000 feet. He descended the last five miles.

PARIS — Experiments with hydro-aeroplanes are taking place off Saint-Raphael. M. Collier, again flew from the deck of the French cruiser Foudre, carrying a passenger and 220 kilograms of extra weight. He rose to a height of over 100 metres.

1937: The Duke Marries

MONTS, France — Former King Edward VIII of England at noon today [June 3] married Miss. Wallis Warfield, for whom he gave up his throne last Dec. 10. Without the approval of the country of which he was once King or the church, which he was once titular head, the Duke of Windsor married the American-born woman of his heart, first in a French civil ceremony, then with all the ritual of the Anglican Church.

LONDON — There was deathly silence in the House of Commons when Jack McGovern, Independent Laborite, said: "May I ask the Prime Minister if the government has already decided or if not it is considering sending a message of congratulations to the Duke of Windsor on his wedding?" No one even murmured. Neville Chamberlain did not reply.

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OPINION

This AIDS Debate Needs A Needle of Straight Talk

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Earnestly, and with applause from journalists, politicians are saying about AIDS: candor, regardless of the cost. But truths are being blurred because they inconvenience a political agenda and shock sensibilities. The agenda is to avoid giving offense to certain factions and to avoid something more terrifying than AIDS — the accusation of "discrimination."

Despite much talk about a "breakout" into the general heterosexual population, AIDS will probably remain predominantly a disease of homosexuals and intravenous drug users. It will increasingly afflict educated, information-receptive homosexuals. It already is disproportionately, and will increasingly be, a disease of inner-city blacks and Hispanics.

Blacks and Hispanics, who are 11 and 8 percent of the American population respectively, are 25 and 14 percent of AIDS patients. Those percentages will probably rise, because AIDS is a behaviorally based disease and will disproportionately afflict those inner-city classes least efficient at acquiring and acting on information. After all, many people are caught in the culture of urban poverty precisely because they lack basic skills of social competence: They do not regulate their behavior well, least of all in conformity with public health bulletins.

Americans have a technology fixation generally. Regarding health, their thinking is shaped by the police paradigm, the conquest of disease by Dr. Jonas Salk's silver bullet. But America's principal public health problems flow from foolish behavior regarding eating, drinking, smoking, driving — and, with AIDS, abuse of the body, especially the rectum. Most journalism about AIDS reflects social and political squeamishness. In addition to an understandable reluctance to discuss certain sexual matters, journalism is infused with liberal values, including abhorrence of "discrimination." That is understood indiscriminately to include all invidious distinctions among social groups, particularly those, such as homosexuals, that have a history of being badly treated.

Coercion Isn't the Answer

THE disease is fatal, it has no cure or even a successful treatment and it is communicable. Worse, it is heavily stigmatized by prejudice toward homosexuality. In a situation of panic, and with an easily identifiable scapegoat group available, people grasp at what seem to be simple and clear-cut answers. The assumption is intuitively made that forced, testing will be effective in preventing the spread of the AIDS virus. In fact, mandatory testing would only drive people away from health authorities.

—Ira Glasser in The New York Times.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Journalism seems reluctant to clarify that the primary reason for the epidemic is that the rectum, with its delicate and absorptive lining, is not suited to homosexual uses. We need unsparing journalism of the sort found in the Chicago Tribune Magazine of April 26: "81.5 percent of the second cluster of AIDS patients had engaged in the practice called 'fisting,' which causes rectal trauma, in the years before they fell ill. The researchers defined fisting as the insertion of a portion of the hand — or even the entire fist — into the anus of another person. The 27 men studied had a median of 120 sexual partners during the year before the onset of symptoms, with one man reporting up to 250 sexual partners in each of the three years before symptoms."

Without here adding details about dilutes and coaxes, suffice it to say that the data suggest that receptive anal intercourse is the major, if not the only, important exposure by which homosexuals acquire the infection. Of course, not all homosexuals are promiscuous or given to high-risk behavior. However, even some who are not are dismayed by dissemination of information about those who are. And insufficient information about homosexual practices has impeded understanding of the epidemic.

Time and energy is being wasted on the political project of spreading the false message that the epidemic is not assignable to particular minorities. British billboards proclaim "AIDS Doesn't Discriminate," a message designed to absolve homosexuals and addicts of dishonorable responsibility for the epidemic. In New York, print ads portray a heterosexual couple tangled in sheets, with these words: "Beng, You're Dead!" Such ads are a disservice to the extent that they distract attention from the fact that fewer than 4 percent of AIDS cases have resulted from heterosexual contact.

The rate of heterosexual transmission is rising primarily among black and Hispanic teen-agers whose sex partners are intravenous drug users. New York has a third of all AIDS cases; 36 percent of the city's cases are intravenous drug users. Half of its 200,000 addicts are thought to be infected with the AIDS virus.

Of course anyone with AIDS deserves care and compassion. Of course testing is acceptable, if only marginally important, for applicants for marriage licenses and citizenship, and for prisoners. But while it is politically safe and socially soothing to pretend that AIDS is a democratic disease threatening all equally, that is false.

So is the notion that the most urgent task is to fund research for a vaccine. Of course research should be funded generously, but dollars spent getting addicts off needles and onto methadone will do more good, as will journalism that does not turn the truth to spare our feelings.



BARBIE DOLLS BY CUMMINGS. Wirephoto Free Press. C&W Syndicate.

Miracle on Broadway: An Unstolen Car

By William E. Geist

NEW YORK — A late-model Volkswagen Rabbit — No Rust, Runs Good! — is parked on Broadway at 104th Street with the keys in it, if you'd like one. It has been sitting there, unlocked, for eight days.

"Amazing!" said Kay Demetriou, a barber, looking at the car from his Broadway Barber Shop.

"Unprecedented," a customer said carefully, very carefully, as Mr. Demetriou shaved him with a straight razor. "Cars are routinely stolen here," Mr. Demetriou said. "Some men went by here with a shopping cart, stealing one car battery after another."

The continued presence of this car, which by all New York laws of antisocial behavior should have been stolen days ago, has astonished many in this neighborhood and left many residents searching for answers.

"I think leaving the keys in the ignition has thrown them off," said Ronnie Douglas, a 20-ish neighborhood resident, referring to some apparent confusion and consternation on the part of local car thieves and vandals. He stood

on the corner as two young men slowly circled the car, kicking the tires and running their hands over the upholstery as if they were on a used car lot.

Many others have stopped to examine the car, looking under the hood, sitting behind the wheel and coming into the shop to ask Mr. Demetriou about it, as if

MEANWHILE

he were a car salesman. He can sound like one, too, noting that it would cost \$12,000 new and adding: "It's in good condition. There is no reason not to steal it."

It is Mr. Douglas's understanding that the car has been taken for at least one "test drive" by teen-agers, after which it was returned undamaged. The car was also moved by the driver of a vegetable truck, who found it in the way of his deliveries. The keys were in the ignition for several days, then were missing for a few days, but now were back.

A police officer stopped to ask Mr.

Demetriou what he knew about the car, which is parked in a bus zone. The officer seems to have dropped the case.

"The owner parked it there last Tuesday," Mr. Demetriou explained. When he came back Wednesday there were tickets on the car. He put the tickets into a bag, put the license plates in the bag and scraped off the registration and inspection stickers. Then he put the keys in the ignition and announced, "Anyone who wants it can have it."

Mr. Douglas's companion said he had heard that the owner was fed up with trying to keep a car in New York, and had complained that there was nowhere affordable to park, no way to keep a radio and no way to get through all the traffic. "He'd just had enough," the boy said.

There are already folk tales about the car. According to a youth on the corner, there are rumors that the car was left with the keys in it by the police as a setup for car thieves. Another is that the car was used by the Mafia in some awful crime — maybe even a rub-out. "There has to be some explanation why this car has been left alone," Mr. Douglas said.

Others theorize that maybe if the owner had locked it and not left the keys, then somebody would have stolen it. That's the way most people get their cars stolen.

And if he just wanted to abandon the car, they said he should have taken it to the shoulder of an expressway, stripped it and set it on fire, in accordance with traditional car abandonment guidelines. The consensus in the barber shop is that the man should at least have left the car on the other side of the street, the east side of Broadway, if he truly wanted it stolen or disassembled. "This is the nice side of the street," said Mr. Demetriou, who has been cutting hair here since World War II and is considered an expert on the neighborhood's social dynamics.

Dressed in his working whites and carrying his clippers, Mr. Demetriou walked out of the store, pushed the button on the trunk and said: "Can you imagine that the spare tire is still here!"

Not even minor signs of vandalism appeared until Monday. The door on the driver's side appears to have been forced open, probably by some veteran New York car thief who would never have thought to see if the door was unlocked.

Graffiti have been written on the side of the car in grease pencil by the Department of Transportation, indicating that it may be towed away. If not, barber shop patrons expect that some sure person will soon take up residence in it.

They wonder if this is an isolated oversight on the part of neighborhood criminals, or if it signals a change in the New York crime scene, a change in the social fabric of the neighborhood or even a change in the nation's youth.

The consensus in the venerable barber shop seems to be that it is just one of those freaks of nature, like a five-legged cow. A car was left unlocked in New York for eight days with the keys in it and nobody stole it. Seriously.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Friendliness Out There?

In response to "Experts Tell Why Stark Was Vulnerable" (May 23):

The revised operational rules in the Gulf, permitting patrolling U.S. warships to shoot at potentially hostile aircraft before the "whites of the pilot's eyes" come within range, will not remove the risk of more American service wives and families becoming peace-time mourners, as have the hapless relatives of the 37 servicemen aboard the Stark.

The root of the trouble is the naïveté that America continues to show by failing to comprehend the need for a global, around-the-clock, military alertness. The same naïveté made mourners of the families of 241 servicemen in Beirut, when local commanders in 1983 failed to protect the headquarters of the U.S. peace-keeping force with a truck- and tank-proof perimeter trench that would have blocked penetration of the compound by a bomb-laden terrorist truck.

Naïveté also stripped U.S. national defense of a mother lode of German military research on missiles, jets, optics, electronics and nuclear energy applications, captured by General Patton's 3d Army when it seized a top-secret SS-run research facility at Pilsen two days before the German surrender on May 8, 1945. The seeds of today's anti-missile technology were handed over to the incoming Red Army a week later, in violation of directives to rush all sensitive material to U.S. intelligence. Those lost secrets reportedly included advance research on the already highly successful forerunner of today's Exocet, a homing missile. It was first fired operationally in April 1944, six weeks before D-Day, by a formation

of German E-boats which had penetrated English territorial waters, swooping on an undefended U.S. flotilla rehearsing the Normandy invasion and killing or wounding 630 U.S. servicemen in 15 minutes. The marauders were never caught.

The assumption of reciprocal friendliness, which some cite as the reason the Stark did not use its anti-missile decoy system and had failed to switch its electronic anti-missile equipment to automatic, will continue to be out of place until touring presidents and prime ministers no longer need swarms of armed bodyguards, and the "pope-mobiles" can be relegated to museums.

TOM AGOSTON,

Hamburg.

Terrorists and Terrorists

Regarding "Why Does Bob Dole Back Mozambique Terrorists?" (May 20):

In his opinion column on the Mozambique National Resistance, or Renamo, Anthony Lewis rightly asserts that its guerrillas use terrorism, and also implies, again rightly in my view, that terrorism cannot be tolerated by civilized states. However, when he then suggests that it is Renamo's vicious terrorism that brings the British government to support the Marxist regime in Mozambique, he surely is mistaken.

If the fact that a resistance movement uses terrorism, or that its viciousness is extreme, were enough to induce Western states to aid the attacked government — regardless of its ideology, as Mr. Lewis says — then surely the West would be coming to the aid of the South African government against the vicious terrorism of the African National Congress.

No doubt Mr. Lewis would subscribe to the principle that terrorism should be opposed because of its intrinsic viciousness, regardless of what ends it is designed to serve. But it is widely understood that Foreign Offices are motivated by *raison d'état*, not by moral outrage. Even in light of that understanding, some of us find ourselves at a loss to explain the real reason for Britain's generous aid to the Marxist regime in Mozambique.

JILLIAN BECKER,

Director, Institute for the Study of Terrorism, London.

Newspaper Ethics

Regarding "Even a Big Story Isn't Worth Such Scuttling in the Dark" (May 2) by A.M. Rosenthal:

While I agree that The Miami Herald had no business snooping around Gary Hart's Washington townhouse, I wonder why Mr. Rosenthal considers those tactics to be more distasteful than, say, receiving stolen property. It was during his tenure as an editor that The New York Times published the "Pentagon Papers."

AL JAY,

Cascais, Portugal.

Something in Turkey's Air

As an American and the managing director of a company that is the product of a joint venture between well-known U.S. and Turkish companies, I am impressed by the Herculean effort by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to open to the world the infinite number of opportunities in Turkey. It is due almost entirely to the American company's confidence in Mr. Ozal's leadership that it

made the decision to invest in Turkey. All of the other reasons for investing (crossroads of three continents, natural beauty, Turkish hospitality and vitality, natural resources) have always been present. What had been missing was political stability and economic vitality.

Soon after my latest arrival I learned that my company was not alone in its enthusiasm. As I was in and out of the offices of the Turkish joint venture partner during my first week, I heard spoken by countless visitors — and, I might add, by many members of the Turkish firm — English, Japanese, Italian, German, French, Spanish and Arabic. Right there I should have been prepared for the business boom I was to witness.

I have been coming to Turkey since 1947, when I was a young dependent of a U.S. Foreign Service officer. At present you can feel the vibrancy in the air. Hotels and transportation terminals teem with activity. At times it is next to impossible to make an airline reservation unless you do it well in advance. You feel the excitement all around you and you know that something is happening in Turkey.

I certainly felt it a few weeks ago at the 87 in Ankara, where 403 of the world's defense systems companies were represented. For five days, thousands of Turks and nationals of many foreign countries poured through the exposition. They, too, felt something in the air — a country on the brink of a business explosion. This American says to the European Community: Welcome Turkey to your fold with open arms. If you do not do it this year, you will next year, or the next. Your lives will be better for it.

F. PAUL BUTLER,

Istanbul.

Audi 80. And now read what yours hasn't got.

One look at the Audi 80's attractive, compact form is enough to show you what makes it so unique in its class. But it's what you don't see that makes it a typical Audi.

Take its fully galvanized body, for example. The best long-term protection against corrosion. A benefit you'll appreciate, particularly when you come to sell.

Or its superior aerodynamic qualities: drag coefficient 0.29. A figure most cars in its class can't get anywhere near. This makes — the Audi 80 even more economical. And quieter.

Inside, the Audi 80 is surprisingly roomy for a compact car. With

the largest internal dimensions in its class. The cockpit is taken around into the door trims. Which gives the passengers a feeling of integral harmony. Its running gear is impeccable. With 14 inch wheels and equally generous brakes.

And the Audi 80 is a pleasure to drive — directionally stable, well-mannered and safe. Be it in city traffic, on the motorway or on winding country roads.

The Audi 80 is unusually versatile, as well. With one of the largest selection of engines in its class — from the diesel with 40 kW (54 bhp) up to an injection engine with 83 kW (113 bhp) — all reliable, economical and long-lived.

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after 1967, are much more prone to

the system on cold instead of hot. Warning about, said Vic DePaula, posal will figure as a major bar-

Intelligence Officials Say Arms Inspections Must Exempt Some U.S. Sites

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence officials have told the White House that certain intelligence installations must be exempted from the on-site inspection provisions of arms treaties being negotiated in Geneva, according to senior U.S. officials.

Officials from the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation contended that the risk of allowing Soviet inspectors at their intelligence-gathering facilities would outweigh the benefits of access to military sites in the Soviet Union.

President Ronald Reagan has not made a decision on the proposal, which has been vigorously disputed within the administration. Several officials with knowledge of the dispute said Tuesday that administration acceptance of the proposed exemptions would be a significant retreat from arms-control policy.

The administration has long insisted that compliance with arms-control agreements cannot be verified unless the United States and the Soviet Union can inspect the sites of suspected violations on short notice, without exception.

That requirement was included in a 1984 U.S. draft treaty banning chemical weapons, largely at the behest of the Defense Department. The department opposes granting any exemptions for such on-site inspections.

U.S. officials also planned to include the requirement in draft U.S. treaties on strategic weapons and medium-range missiles in Europe at the Geneva negotiations.

In opposing the requirement, an official said, the intelligence agencies fear that Moscow might request access on short notice to sensitive facilities where the United States is developing countermeasures to Soviet weapons and intelligence gathering.

The intelligence agencies have proposed that treaty language be drafted broadly enough to exempt hundreds of sites where foreign intelligence is collected and analyzed, including agency headquarters in the United States and remote listening posts in Europe.

Other agencies have proposed that the language be drafted broadly enough to exclude only a few dozen of the most vital U.S. installations.

The dispute arises as Soviet officials have apparently dropped their longstanding opposition to on-site inspections. In the proposed agreement on chemical weapons, Moscow has endorsed inspections of facilities on short notice. U.S. negotiators have said they hope Moscow will also accept short-notice inspections in missile accords.

U.S. intelligence officials say they believe Moscow probably would welcome exemptions because it has continued to insist on more limits on on-site inspections than Washington has favored.

Proponents of changing the policy say exemptions would eliminate what some Western officials fear could become a stumbling block to agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe.

The U.S. intelligence community fears that Moscow might learn too much about intelligence-gathering technology by inspecting sensitive sites under the guise of checking on potential treaty violations.

However, opponents of the ex-

emptions contend that once the principle of exemptions is accepted, the Soviet Union might be able to hide treaty violations by claiming that the sites of such violations are sensitive intelligence-gathering facilities.

State Department officials, meanwhile, said Tuesday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, might meet this summer to try to push forward an agreement on medium-range missiles.

In the missile talks, both sides have agreed in principle to "routine" inspections of installations that both acknowledge have been used to build or store missiles.

The proponents of the exemptions for intelligence facilities contend that these are the most important on-site inspections, and that they should be allowed under any new agreement.

However, Defense Department officials have contended that once category of exempted facilities is created, Moscow will contend that every site of a suspected violation that the United States demands to inspect is in the exempted category.

Thousands Pay Tribute To Karami

United Press International

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Thousands of mourners, including Lebanese and Syrian officials, paid homage to Rashid Karami at a funeral procession Wednesday.

The prime minister, 65, was killed Monday by a bomb that exploded aboard an army helicopter en route to Beirut from Mr. Karami's summer home northeast of the capital.

The funeral for Mr. Karami, a pro-Syrian politician, was attended by ambassadors from the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Italy, as well as a number of Christian cabinet ministers, Parliament deputies and religious figures.

Sayed Musa, the pro-Syrian Palestinian leader known as Abu Musa, and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria were present, and acting Prime Minister Salim al-Hoss represented President Amin Gemayel.

Nabih Barri, the Lebanese justice minister and leader of the Shiite Amal movement, was not present.



Beirut residents hold up portraits of Rashid Karami, who was killed Monday.

ISRAEL: Decades of Frustration and Bitterness Mark Palestinians' Struggle to Regain Lands

(Continued from Page 1)

where democracy has been slow to take hold.

For Palestinians, too, the radicalization of their cause has led to a different kind of cynicism. The history of the Palestinian movement is intertwined with an endless series of violent acts and shocking episodes of terrorism.

It is this image of Palestinian terrorism that has most damaged the Palestinian cause, particularly in the United States.

From the outset, each stage of the modern Middle East crisis has been built on the previous one.

The brief war that followed Israel's statehood in 1948 pushed 800,000 Palestinian refugees off what they considered their traditional lands, in an area claimed and inhabited by both sides over the centuries.

Many of them were settled in camps in southern Lebanon, but the majority settled in Jordan. By May 1967, Palestinians 722,687 refugees in Jordan were registered with the United Nations.

Samir A. Mutawi, an adviser to King Hussein of Jordan, said, "In the two decades following the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, the Jordanian kingdom's failure to integrate fully the Palestinian refugees into the nation resulted in an insoluble problem for the government."

"Their miserable state and subsequent bitterness," Mr. Mutawi said, "made them susceptible to the propaganda of the radical Arab states such as Egypt and Syria, with resulting sporadic civil unrest."

Many of the refugees turned to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was formed at the Cairo summit meeting of Arab states in 1964.

The PLO was created over the opposition of Hussein, who saw in its establishment a competing leadership among half of his subjects and a potential source of subversion against both Israel and his own regime.

Under its first leader, Ahmed Shukairy, the PLO was largely a propaganda organ, a creature of the radical Arab regimes of the day that helped whip up the war fever before the 1967 conflict.

But from the wreckage of the Arab armies' defeat emerged a new PLO leader, a former student organizer at Cairo University, Yasser Arafat.

Under Mr. Arafat, the PLO has developed both political and paramilitary arms. In the name of the PLO and its various factions, thousands of terrorist attacks have been launched against Israel, its diplomats abroad and against unarmed civilians worldwide.

Israel has always struck back and thousands of Palestinians have died in retaliation raids.

The 1967 Arab defeat gave Mr. Arafat an opening to step onto the world stage.

"I succeeded," Mr. Arafat said, "to shift the destiny of my people from refugee statistics into freedom fighters."

For Hussein, however, it was a dark period in Jordan's history. Hussein "feels he lost the West Bank and that's an awful thing because the Moslem shrines are there," said a Palestinian leader living in Jordan.

"This is very hard," he continued, "because you know these Arab leaders build themselves up that they are the descendants of Mohammed, and this is the worst thing."

The PLO has had a checkered performance on behalf of the Palestinians, yet its image and loyalty remain strong, according to a poll conducted last year in the occupied territories.

The PLO's critics say it has become an irrelevant holding operation, more determined to perpetuate its bureaucracy and leadership than in reaching a solution.

"I don't know that it has accomplished much," said Rashid Shawwa, a former mayor of Gaza. "The PLO has made our case more known internationally, but locally it has lost. Israel has been able to put its hands on everything."

One of Hussein's advisers, a longtime critic of Mr. Arafat, said, "The most tragic aspect of the Palestinian problem is the PLO."

He said that Mr. Arafat's crime against the Palestinian people has been his claim that he represents a Palestinian "revolution" outside the country, where no revolution can exist because it is not tied to the land.

"The reason the West Bankers all say hell to Abu Amar," the Hussein adviser said, "is that he has relieved them of their historical obligation to resist the occupation. Abu Amar is Mr. Arafat's nom de guerre."

A former PLO executive committee member, Hana Nasir, however, voiced what is still the most common Palestinian sentiment about the PLO.

"We all share moments of despair about its failures," he said. "We are loyal to the PLO not because we are stooges, but because this is our structure; it's like the United States with President Reagan: you may criticize him, but for better or worse, this is your country."

The competition for Palestinian loyalty in the occupied territories has put tremendous strains on local leaders who, by their associations, run the risk of expulsion, assassination by rivals and accusations of collaboration.

Nobody wants leaders in the occupied territories," said Mahdi Abdul-Hadi, founder of the Arab Thought Forum in Jerusalem.

"The Jordanians want employees and not partners," Mr. Abdul-Hadi said. "Arafat wants followers, but not colleagues. And Israel wants collaborators and not equals with independence and self-esteem."

As the years have passed, the political, economic and social impact of living under occupation has been studied by many scholars.

Kerry Abbott, a doctoral candidate at the London School of Economics who has spent five years studying the conflict, said she finds Palestinians deeply cynical about their plight, self-absorbed with their lives and problems and virtually incapable of organizing an internal opposition to Israel's rule.

"People here aren't revolutionaries," Ms. Abbott said. "It's really easy for people here to end up fighting each other."

As for their loyalty to Arab leaders espousing their cause, Ms. Abbott said, "I think the Palestinians favor whoever is winning."

Palestinian youth learn the rhetoric of resistance at an early age, Ms. Abbott said, and are spurred to acts of random defiance during their impressionable years.

However, she said, countervailing pressures to finish school and support a family are the greatest moderators to organized resistance.

A number of Palestinian leaders have expressed growing concern that the "occupation generation," young Palestinians who were born after 1967, are much more prone to

violence and what Ms. Abbott called anarchist behavior.

The statistics of the occupation suggest a harsh environment for Palestinian youth: 250,000 Palestinians have been in Israeli prisons during their lifetimes; 1,215 have been deported or expelled; 1,300 homes have been bulldozed as part of collective punishments imposed by the Israelis for acts of terrorism.

"There is a great psychological burden on Palestinians in the territories," said Sari Nusseibah, a professor at Bir Zeit University. "Even I have nightmares of police and military pursuing me."

"Inside our psyche," he continued, "the soldier represents the embodiment of oppression and what the kids try to do is liberate themselves. I think it is a kind of exorcism to throw a stone at Satan."

The confrontation over land confiscation and settlement in the territories taps perhaps the deepest emotions and resentments on both sides.

"People have lost incredible amounts of land," said Mr. Nasir, a former president of Bir Zeit. "Lots of people have gone berserk. This is a nation that for the last 40 years has stopped doing any creative work, because when Palestinians get together, this is all they talk about."

Under Mr. Nusseibah's prescription, Palestinians should demand annexation of the West Bank and Gaza and then petition Israeli courts for full rights of citizenship.

The strength of the Palestinian birth rate would instantly make the Arab population a major political force in the country.

Skeptics see Mr. Nusseibah's plan as only a gimmick, but one that illustrates a growing assertion

of rights by Palestinians under Israel's legal code.

Another recent tactic has been nonviolent resistance to settlers. "This is the only thing the Israelis concede could work," said Ms. Abbott. The Palestinian resisters "are actually pulling down fences and making use of it." He contends that many Palestinians unconsciously have immersed themselves in Israel's economy and legal structure and, therefore, look for remedies to grievances there.

He cited a demonstration in Jericho recently in which Palestinian farmers demanded equal access to Israeli markets.

"They were not asking for the walls to be rebuilt," he said. "They were asking for the walls to be totally eradicated."

Other Palestinians have petitioned Israeli courts to fight deportation orders or land confiscation by Israeli settlers.

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Deadlock Leaves Israel With No Envoy in U.S.

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel no longer has an ambassador to the United States and may not have one for months.

The assignment of Meir Rosenne expired Monday, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have been unable to agree on a successor.

The disagreement, which has deeply embarrassed Israel's leadership, is only the latest manifestation of the decision-making deadlock hobbling the coalition government.

While Mr. Shamir, Mr. Peres and their cabinet colleagues continue to operate the bureaucracy, the cabinet has no agenda. It seems to be only a matter of time before new elections will be required.

"I would not be surprised if there is no ambassador for months," said a senior official. "This could actually become one of the key issues that finally breaks up the government."

The Israeli press expressed embarrassment over the fact that Israel, which receives \$3 billion a year in U.S. military and economic aid, more than any other ally, will not be represented by an ambassador in Washington.

The newspaper Ha'aretz said:

"Israel cannot afford this procrastination. The inability to man the position damages the country's status in the American public arena."

Mr. Rosenne, who went to Washington in 1983, was appointed by Mr. Shamir. Although he is a career diplomat, is widely considered to be "a Shamir man."

The chargé d'affaires, Oded Eiran, 46, former director of the Foreign Ministry's North America division, is to take over as Israel's senior diplomat in the United States. Mr. Eiran, also a career diplomat, is generally regarded as more sympathetic to Mr. Peres.

Senate Unit Disapproves Sale of F-5s to Honduras

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has narrowly passed a resolution disapproving the Reagan administration's proposed \$75 million sale of 12 F-5 jet aircraft to Honduras.

The 10-9 vote Tuesday, along party lines, left in doubt whether Democratic supporters of the resolution could muster a majority for it on the Senate floor, let alone the two-thirds vote to override an almost certain presidential veto.

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U.S. Is Asked to Return Son of Cuban Defector

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Cuba has asked the United States to return the son of an air force general who defected to the United States last week, diplomats said.

The boy, Rafael del Pino López, 15, came with his father, Brigadier General Rafael del Pino Díaz, who flew a light plane from Cuba to Key West on Thursday. A spokesman for the Cuban interest section in Washington said Tuesday that the boy was General del Pino's son by a previous marriage and that courts had awarded custody to the mother.

DOONESBURY



As the years have passed, the political, economic and social impact of living under occupation has been studied by many scholars.

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SCIENCE

Measuring Forest's Breath

By Marlene Simons
New York Times Service

MANAUS, Brazil — Shortly after dawn, the Electra climbed above the Amazon River, nudged through plumes and layers of steam, then bumped along just 500 feet above the jungle canopy. On board, a phalanx of scientists started probing the forest's breath.

Laser beams shot through openings on the roof and floor of the aircraft, measuring gases at different levels. Thin pipes sucked samples of air into gas detectors. Below, a network of investigators in weather stations, towers and ships examined the forest soil and water and the gases emerging from the lush ecosystem.

The scientists, from the United States and Brazil, were part of the most ambitious expedition ever mounted to study the chemistry of the tropical forest and atmosphere. This research is part of a worldwide project, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, that aims to quantify the contribution of the earth's living systems to key compounds in the atmosphere — compounds that in turn help regulate climate and life.

To understand the earth's chemistry, it is essential "to couple the forest to the atmosphere," said Dr. Robert J. Munnell, a NASA scientist who is a manager of the global research project.

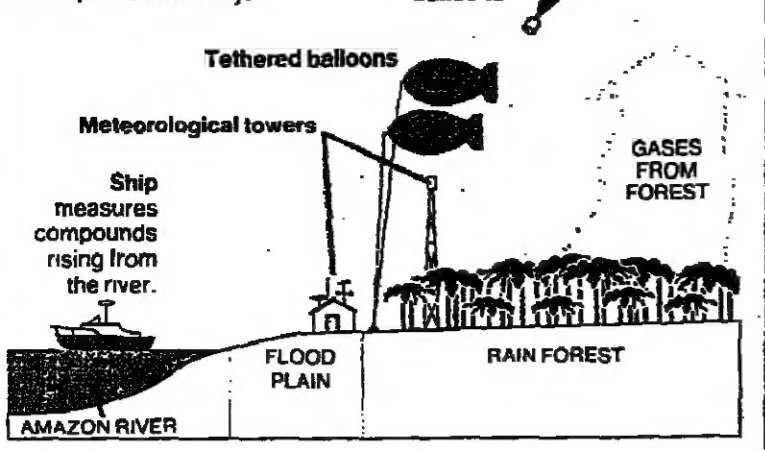
Here in the world's largest tropical forest, the key questions include: Just how much does the forest produce and consume of a host of gases and particles that play important roles in the atmosphere? What is the global impact of the intense tropical storms that constantly mix and turn over these compounds, pushing some up into the upper atmosphere and pulling others down to the jungle? How does the vast rain forest influence levels of gases that may contribute to global warming or that destroy the stratospheric ozone that shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation?

Many of the elemental cycles of the forest, water and air are known in a general way. The giant trees of the rain forest, for example, absorb carbon dioxide as they grow but release it to the atmosphere when they burn or rot. Plants and animals in the forest soils and waters produce nitrous oxide, which can be transformed into ozone-depleting agents in the upper atmosphere. At the same time, the forest vegetation itself destroys ozone near the ground, where it is a pollutant.

But the exact quantities of these and many other compounds the forest exchanges with the atmosphere are unknown. "The existing models are based on guesswork and small-scale experiments," said Dr. Munnell.

The Amazon expedition, conducted with Brazil's National Institute for Space Research, is one of the early phases of NASA's Global Tropospheric Experiment. NASA has conducted two expeditions in the Amazon and another in Barbados; work will begin next on the arctic tundra and over the equatorial Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. NASA also hopes to extend its program to China to measure the high

The research project in Brazil's Amazon basin used advanced instruments on water and land, and in the lower and upper atmosphere, to measure the influence of the rain forest on atmospheric chemistry.



Sara Hest/The New York Times

methane emissions over the country's extensive rice paddies and the impact of the Gobi dust storms.

Industrial activities are producing carbon dioxide and other gases that trap heat like a greenhouse, raising the earth's temperature. Scientists believe that man-made chemicals are helping deplete the ozone of the upper atmosphere.

But nature, too, emits and absorbs many compounds, including various "greenhouse" gases, ozone, and ozone-destroying compounds. While specialists have learned a great deal about man-made pollution, they still know little of the atmospheric role of natural ecosystems.

"Atmospheric science is a new frontier that requires new ways of thinking, new techniques," said Dr. Robert Harris of NASA. "We are dealing with a whole new set of issues. There is almost nothing in the textbooks about this."

The Amazon tests have been made possible now by the development of new instruments that can measure gases and particles on the smallest scales. For instance, a new laser system devised at NASA is able to picture ozone all the way from the forest to an altitude of 12,000 meters.

The six-week expedition, which ended May 15, brought together 60 Americans and 90 Brazilians, including geologists, physicists, biologists and meteorologists, working at 20 sites. In a gigantic logistical operation, tons of equipment from the United States was moved up the Amazon by ship. Sometimes things simply bogged down when no bulldozer could be found to move heavy gear up the mud roads.

Between field trips and flights, the experimenters compared notes here in the heart of the Amazon basin, a place where heat and humidity cling to everything like a

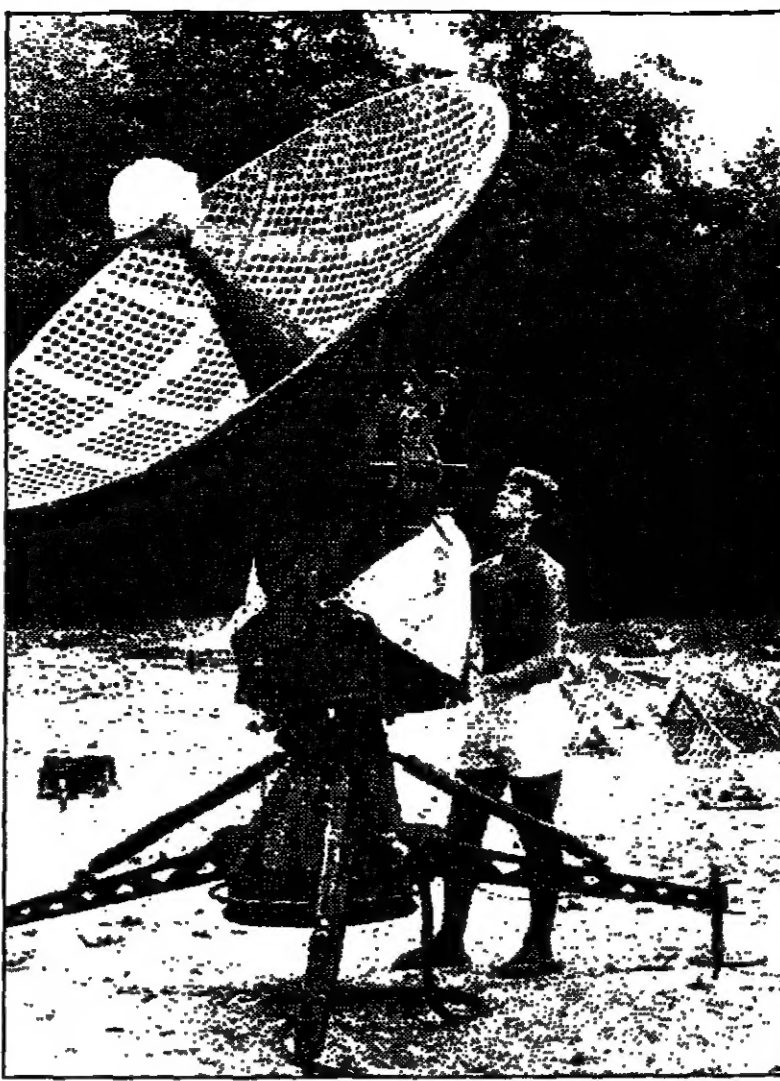
sheen of oil. In rooms full of computers and maps, there were daily meetings with meteorologists who received satellite pictures of the rain forest every 30 minutes from NASA offices in Langley, Virginia.

"We are trying to see how the whole clockwork functions," said Meirani Andreia of Florida State University. "There are wheels within wheels in a very complex mechanism and only by scrutinizing all the parts can we understand it."

The scientists will be interpreting their data for months, but some felt they had already gained significant insights. Differences between the wet and the dry season, for example, have proved so great that existing studies based largely on the dry months are now seen as misleading.

At one forest site northwest of Manaus, tests were in progress 24 hours a day. Free-flying balloons carrying instruments and a radio transmitter were launched every three hours to register ozone, temperature, moisture. Tethered balloons hovered at 500 meters (1,640 feet) and 1,500 meters, sometimes dancing wildly in the wind. Instruments on the ground and up on towers monitored the breath of the jungle day and night as it came off the mud, the debris, the living forest, and then rose up through the canopy.

"Plants do extremely weird things — they throw off gases and shed particles from their leaves that are one-thousandth of a millimeter in size," said Paulo Artaxos, a Brazilian nuclear physicist who examines such particles or "aerosols" in a nuclear accelerator. "These plant aerosols are made of potassium, phosphorus, calcium, sulfur and chloride. We want to know how they are generated, change, get into the rain. Because the Amazon is so big it throws tons of these into the air."



Ground station receives data from balloons.

"Nitrous oxide is an important gas influencing the ozone layer in the stratosphere," Steven Wofsy of Harvard University said. "We found the emissions in the ocean and the Northern Hemisphere to be very small. They are very substantial here." But to infer the forest's total emissions, he said, would be complicated. "Heavy rains have a great effect on the soil," he said. "We found the emissions shut down and could take two days to come back up again."

In the silent understory, a slender metal structure holding up a solar panel and a radio transmitter inconspicuously competed for light with trees 30 meters high. "This is beating climate data, first up to a satellite, then to Boulder, Colorado," said James Hoell, a NASA project manager.

Experimenters have registered some of the purest air and rainwater on record, testifying to the jungle's cleansing efficiency. Dr. Andreia's measurements of the forest sulfur cycle led him to suggest that natural systems, like the forest, do not produce high sulfur emissions. "Emission of hydrogen sulfide and other sulfurs we found here were not only very low," he said, "they were 10 times lower than the extrapolations people had made in the U.S." from incomplete data.

For such experiments, instruments had to be specially adapted or designed. "Equipment available was suited for polluted atmospheres," said Dr. Andreia. "Here you can be measuring concentrations a thousand times lower. Much of the rain was clean as distilled water."

Equally striking, he said, was the rain's high acidity in earlier tests in the dry season. The acid levels resembled those in acid rain in the United States, but these naturally produced acids, in contrast with those deriving from industrial pollution, quickly break down, he said.

Many expedition scientists were excited by their more sophisticated sensing of ozone, the understanding of which is a fundamental goal of this NASA program. Burnings to clear forests and fields produced a lot of ozone in the dry season, said Harris. "But the rain forest is unique in destroying the polluting ozone. When it comes in contact with a surface like a leaf, it oxidizes and is consumed."

Ozone concentrations of four parts per billion found here over extended periods in the wet season, he said, were among the lowest in the world. "In any big city it is 10 to 100 times higher," he said.

IN BRIEF

Breast-Feeding Straightens Teeth

NEW YORK (NYT) — Breast-feeding may contribute to straighter teeth because it leads to different growth patterns in the mouth than those in bottle-fed babies, according to a study at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

The study used data on feeding and dental problems collected on 9,698 children through the National Center for Health Statistics. The researchers, Dr. Miriam H. Labbok of Johns Hopkins and Dr. Gerry E. Henderson, chief of the Illness and Disability Statistics Branch of the National Center, found that infants who breast-feed use their tongues differently from the way bottle-fed babies do. In bottle-feeding, the tongue must move forward to stop milk coming from the nipple of the bottle during swallowing. "This forward thrust may form into a habit," Dr. Labbok said. Breast-feeding requires no forward tongue thrust and infants must use mouth muscles more vigorously.

Breast-feeding has become more popular in the United States since it was low in 1970, when fewer than 25 percent of mothers did so. Now it is estimated that 60 percent of mothers breast-feed. The percentage who breast-feed for at least six months has increased from 5 percent in the early 1970s to more than 25 percent in 1984.

Pluto Found to Have Atmosphere

WASHINGTON (WP) — Pluto, long regarded as a second-class planet because of its small size, odd orbit and other features, more reminiscent of an asteroid than a planet, may be due for a promotion. New evidence shows it has, like all good planets, a significant atmosphere.

The findings, announced by a team of astronomers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, emerged from data collected during the last three years by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite and by ground-based telescopes.

Earlier studies had suggested that Pluto, which is smaller than Earth's airless moon, had a thin atmosphere of methane gas. The new studies show the methane to be far thicker than estimated. The evidence is Pluto's temperature. New measurements show it to be too warm for a body insulated with as little methane as the earlier reports suggested.

Another Clever Wile of Spiders

WASHINGTON (WP) — The wiles of spiders are varied and infamous. They use disguises, snares, poisons and a variety of acrobatic jumps, swings and darts.

The latest cleverness to be deciphered — published in Science — is that of the bolas spider. These spiders have simple webs that at first glance would not seem useful. The spider takes up one thread, horizontally, and descends like a trapeze artist from the middle of the wire. Swinging below, the creature holds a short line that resembles the South American cowboy weapon, the bola. At the end of the line is a glistening glass ball that the spider flicks at passing moths.

An accuracy of about 4 strikes in 10 throws prompted one researcher to name one species *Mastophora dizzydeani*, after the late baseball pitcher Dizzy Dean.

Measles Proves to Be Stubborn Foe

NEW YORK (NYT) — Elimination of measles from the United States is proving to be a more difficult goal than many specialists had expected. A decade ago, federal health officials announced a national goal of eliminating the infectious disease, by immunizing all children against the virus that causes it. But the number of cases has been climbing each year since the low of 1,497 cases reported in 1983.

The provisional total last year was the lowest since 1969, according to the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. This is only 1 or 2 percent of the annual toll of half a million or more cases in the days before vaccine was introduced in the mid 1960s, said Dr. Stephen Preblud, a medical epidemiologist of the CDC. Dr. Preblud said that federal health authorities see two probable reasons for the persistence of the disease: failure of some parents to have their young children immunized and failure of the vaccine to produce immunity in a few cases.

The vaccine is estimated to be 90 percent effective in recipients 15 months of age or older, the age at which immunization is recommended. Some babies are immunized at 12, 13 or 14 months when the vaccine is effective in only about 80 percent of cases.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chrysler	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
General	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1 1/2

Market Sales				
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	134,070,000			
NYSE adv. com. close	17,412,428			
Amex 3 a.m. volume	12,550,000			
Amex adv. com. close	1,350,000			
Prev. OTC 4 p.m. volume	1,307,724,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
Composite	163.72	162.35	162.77	164.37
Industrials	164.18	162.81	163.12	164.78
Transp.	163.45	162.07	162.50	164.40
Utilities	71.98	71.47	71.47	72.34
Finance	164.48	163.70	164.74	165.28

Wednesday's NYSE Closing				
Via The Associated Press				
Advanced	212	241		
Declined	47	226		
Unchanged	18	25		
New High	3	12		
New Low	1	12		

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Today	Chg.	3 P.M.
Advanced	212	241		
Declined	47	226		
Unchanged	18	25		
New High	3	12		
New Low	1	12		

NASDAQ Index				
Prev. T-1	Today	Chg.	3 P.M.	Year Ago
Composite	413.84	413.84	413.84	413.84
Industrials	413.84	413.84	413.84	413.84
Finance	413.84	413.84	413.84	413.84
Utilities	413.84	413.84	413.84	413.84
Transp.	413.84	413.84	413.84	413.84

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+1 1/2
Wickes	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+1 1/2
Wickes	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+1 1/2
Wickes	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+1 1/2
Wickes	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
254.34	254.34	254.34	254.34	254.34

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Prev. Close	Today	Chg.	3 P.M.	Year Ago
Bonds	87.41			
Utilities	87.41			
Industrials	87.41			

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Today	Chg.	3 P.M.
Advanced	212	241		
Declined	47	226		
Unchanged	18	25		
New High	3	12		
New Low	1	12		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6
241,572	284,334	622		
241,572	284,334	622		
241,572	284,334	622		
241,572	284,334	622		
241,572	284,334	622		

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ind. Transp.	229.17	229.10	229.17	229.17
Utilities	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52
Comp.	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52
Comp.	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52
Comp.	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
Industrials	227.47	227.44	227.47	227.47
Utilities	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52
Comp.	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52
Comp.	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52
Comp.	162.52	162.51	162.52	162.52

Previous NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Today	Chg.	3 P.M.
Advanced	212	241		
Declined	47	226		
Unchanged	18	25		
New High	3	12		
New Low	1	12		

NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW				
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N.Y. Prices Up in Brisk Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply higher late Wednesday in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.01 points Wednesday, was up 35.49 to 2,313.71 points an hour before the close.

Advances were leading declines 5-2. Volume was about 138 million shares, up from 130.5

million in the corresponding period on Tuesday.

Ron Doran, head of institutional trading at First Albany Corp., said the stock market appeared to be stabilizing Wednesday as investors digested Tuesday's news that Alan Greenspan had been nominated to succeed Paul A. Volcker as Federal Reserve Board chairman.

"Even though the knee-jerk response took the markets down, basically what we now have is people saying, 'This isn't such a bad switch — it's not going to hurt us,'" Mr. Doran said.

As a result, he said, institutional investors that had piled large amounts of cash are looking to put the funds back into the market.

"I think in six months, we'll look back at this time as having been an opportunity to buy stocks, even though that's in disagreement with many people who fear the market is still due for a correction," Mr. Doran said.

"It wouldn't surprise me to see some volatility," he said. "But I don't think anything at the Fed will change drastically. Meanwhile, there will be many foreign investors who see U.S. stocks and bonds as a real estate for that matter — as up for sale. We just see them as overpriced, but they see them as bargains."

Mr. Doran said that some futures-related buy programs were activated Wednesday morning but that buyers were principally interested in blue chips.

"The belief is that quality issues are reasonably priced, and that's where the money's going to go," he said.

A new issue of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, trading on a when-issued, post-capitalization basis, was the most active NYSE-listed issue.

Gillette, rumored to be a takeover target, followed, also gaining, and Tesco was third, unchanged.

Caesars World was up. An investor, Martin Sornoff, raised a takeover bid for the hotel and gaming company to \$35 a share from \$32.

Among blue chips, AT&T, General Electric, General Motors, Eastman Kodak and USX were gaining.

High-technology and semiconductor issues were mostly higher. IBM, Digital Equipment and NCR were gaining. Cray Research was off, and Hewlett-Packard was lower after receiving a negative review by an analyst who follows the stock.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 30 High Low Close Chg.				
30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 30 High Low Close Chg.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

To Boost Employee Energy, Phase Out the Chipped Beef

By **SHERY BUCHANAN**
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — This month is "low in sodium" month at Tenneco Inc., the Houston-based oil company. Tenneco's cafeteria and executive dining rooms are offering foods cooked without salt for executives suffering from hypertension. Improved nutrition also is being emphasized at fitness-conscious companies such as PepsiCo Inc., Control Data Corp., Ralco-Merco Ltd. and Marks & Spencer PLC, some of which offer foods low in fat, sugar, sodium and cholesterol.

"People are eating better to feel better," said Eleanor Holman, assistant manager of health and fitness at Tenneco's corporate headquarters, "compared to a few years ago when they were crash dieting with an 'I have to get back into that suit or dress size' attitude."

But to avoid a junk-food mutiny, most firms stress freedom of choice.

The idea that a properly fed worker will be more productive in his job is not new. Cadbury Ltd., the British chocolate maker, used to give its employees a cup of hot cocoa and a piece of bread in the morning in the belief that a well-fed worker was a better worker. In "Managing Your Mind and Mood Through Food," Judith J. Wurman, a nutrition expert, tells the story of a woman executive who scored over her opponent while negotiating at lunch by watching him eat an entire loaf of bread while she abstained. Certain nutritionists say that excess carbohydrates reduce a person's alertness and energy.

Numerous other writers are telling executives how to improve their health by eating a balanced diet, counting calories, taking vitamins supplements and cutting down on potentially harmful substances such as salt and caffeine. Even etiquette writers have become nutrition-conscious. Laetitia Baldridge, author of "The Complete Guide to Executive Manners," suggests adding raw vegetables to an office lunch of sandwiches or pizza because it makes such foods more palatable and more nutritious.

No company has made certain food habits mandatory. Only the military has come close. To improve the nutrition and health of the American soldier, the U.S. Army Master Menu suggests that mess halls reserve certain favorites from mess halls.

THE LIST includes fried chicken, fried fish, fried and creamed potatoes and whipped toppings on desserts. It is also increasingly hard to find creamed chipped beef in an army canteen. This specialty, described by an army spokeswoman as a S.O.S., or something on a shingle, is fried hamburger covered in a white cream sauce and served on a piece of toast.

Corporate fitness officers, who probably fear a mutiny if they deprive their employees of junk food, are giving their employees a freedom of choice rather than removing high-calorie foods from canteens. "The cafeteria has all the choices because that's the way the real world is," said Mrs. Helman of Tenneco. "The point is to show people the alternatives to chocolate sundaes."

Companies also have devised competitive programs to encourage people to eat better. Twice a year, Tenneco stages its Fat Chance Olympics, in which teams score points for eating the right foods, exercising and losing a maximum of two pounds (900 grams) a week. Crash dieting is discouraged: if participants lose more than two pounds in a week, they receive no extra points.

The nutrition craze has yet to take on in Britain to the extent it has in U.S. companies. But British executives are particularly concerned about the danger of heart disease and about putting down on cholesterol, according to Dr. Andrew Melhuish, a general practitioner who lectures on stress management at Henley Management College. High cholesterol levels have been linked to heart disease.

"Nutrition will become more important" in Britain, Dr. Melhuish said. "Right now we are still trying to get executives to cut down on smoking and alcohol."

Volcker: A Success Story With an Abrupt Ending

A Crisis Manager Who Tamed the Dollar, Inflation

By **Peter T. Kilborn**
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker's legacy is an economy that he and he alone freed from its worst predicament since the Depression: the long-brewing inflation that had turned virulent as he was taking office at the end of the 1970s.

The durability of Mr. Volcker's contributions as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is uncertain. In his eight-year tenure, he proved an astute political gamesman and crisis manager, not a reformer. With real success, he battled the gyrations of the dollar, the crises over Latin American debt and the collapse of Continental Illinois National Bank three years ago.

But many of the underlying fundamentals that gave rise to those problems, such as the troubled banking system, the weak economies of the Third World and the volatile financial markets, remain largely unchanged.

Yet in subduing the inflation that reached levels of 12 and 13 percent, Mr. Volcker probably achieved more than any of his predecessors. Inflation so menaced the economy that critics on the left and the right praise him for more than they fault him for the toll he extracted: the highest interest rates since the American Civil War and a recession that was longer and harsher than economists, in hindsight, say was necessary.

"He was probably the most qualified person ever to serve in that position," said William Niskanen, who was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers during President Ronald Reagan's first term.

"It is a serious loss for the country," said Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin. He is chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, which oversees the Fed, and has been a committee member for 30 years.

Mr. Volcker, whose departure was announced Tuesday, has been a colossus on the stage of the



Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, right, with Alan Greenspan, who has been nominated to replace him.

world economy. He was often called the "second most powerful in the United States" after Mr. Reagan and was more respected in many countries than the president. Mr. Volcker, 59, is a towering figure who stands 6-foot-7 (2.02 meters) and wears rumpled suits that formerly were often flecked with ashes of the cheap cigars he now eschews.

His public comments — comments that he has said he considered innocuous — have often struck those who monitor such pronouncements as riddles loaded with hidden meanings. Often his remarks have sent markets into turmoil, to his chagrin. "We find ourselves reacting to market reactions to our own statements," he once said. "I've also said that he feels compelled to speak ambiguously to discourage overreaction in the markets."

Mr. Volcker took over as Fed chairman in August 1979. The following October he announced a stunning change: The central

Fed Chief Saw Reagan Silence As Reluctance

By **Gerald M. Boyd**
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Paul A. Volcker met early last week with Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, he delivered a message without equivocation. After two terms, he wanted out as the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

But no one, including Mr. Baker and President Ronald Reagan, thought he was serious. That conclusion prompted several days of behind-the-scenes drama that ended Tuesday when Mr. Reagan announced that Mr. Volcker would not stay on when his term expires in August.

White House officials, replaying the drama, provided these details:

• While Mr. Volcker had reason to think that Mr. Reagan would reappoint him, he never heard this directly from the president. Mr. Volcker apparently interpreted the president's silence as a sign that while Mr. Reagan did not want to dismiss him, but did not really want him to stay on.

• The process leading to the selection of a new Fed chairman, which had been a source of speculation for months, took place in less than a week. Howard Baker had the key role, first in trying to dissuade Mr. Volcker from leaving, then in the selection of the New York economist Alan Greenspan over two other candidates: Beryl W. Sprinkel, the current chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and John C. Whitehead, the deputy secretary of state. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d also played a role.

• Mr. Reagan chose Mr. Greenspan nearly on the spot, offering the job to the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers about an hour after receiving Mr. Volcker's resignation. Mr. Greenspan was Mr. Volcker's first choice.

Officials said the first indication was **CHRONOLOGY**, Page 15

Norway to Seek More Authority Over Bourse

By **Reuters**

OSLO — The Norwegian government will propose stepping in to help run the Oslo stock exchange, senior officials in the bourse said Wednesday, in a move that would buck a worldwide trend towards deregulation of financial markets.

Bourse officials said that one of the proposals would grant the government the right to name five members of the bourse's ruling board, with three others to be named by the private sector. Such a move would give the government the effective right of veto and the power to set stock exchange rules.

The stock exchange and the government have been researching ways to reform the bourse for more than two years. But officials on the exchange who declined to be identified said that the proposal for increased government control was submitted only in April, in a draft sent to the bourse.

A Finance Ministry spokesman declined comment on the proposals other than to say that they would be published on Friday. He said that the proposed rules were designed to replace the last set of stock exchange laws, which were approved in 1931.

Bourse officials said the government had not specifically informed them that it was dissatisfied with the stock exchange's system of regulating itself.

Only about 60 million kroner (\$8.92 million) worth of shares is traded daily on the Norwegian exchange. The exchange has so far been left to run itself, although rules on foreign ownership of shares are fairly strict.

Nevertheless, foreign interest in such companies as Norsk Hydro AS, the chemical, energy and plastics conglomerate, and Norsk Data AS, the computer maker, has been strong.

Stockbrokers said that the minority Labor government might encounter obstacles in trying to enact its proposals.

The government of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has met with little resistance from the parties of Norway's former center-right coalition since she came to power in May 1986. The opposition has had difficulty agreeing on which issues should be used to assuage her government.

But the government can probably expect that the Conservative Party, the largest of the partners in the former coalition, would strongly oppose government interference with the stock exchange.

In another development, a parliamentary finance committee summoned Norway's central bank governor and finance minister to testify on a dispute between banks and the government centering on a

tough secondary reserve requirement for lending.

Banks and the central bank want the requirement scrapped, largely because it restricts banks faced with high loan demands. Bankers believe that the reserve requirement, adopted by the government to brake demand for loans, simply pushes up interest rates.

Bonn Sets Funding for Airbus Jets

By **Reuters**

BONN — The West German cabinet decided Wednesday to grant financing worth about 4.9 billion DM (\$2.7 billion) to Airbus Industrie so that the European consortium can build a new generation of airliners, officials said.

The decision follows agreements by France and Britain, whose major aerospace companies also form part of the consortium, to help finance the medium-range A-330 and long-haul A-340 aircraft.

Erich Riedl, the West German state secretary for economic affairs, said that Bonn would allocate 2.996 billion DM to help develop the new airliners. It also will take over 1.9 billion DM in debt held by Deutsche Airbus GmbH, the West German wing of the consortium.

Airbus required a guarantee of government assistance before it could start manufacturing the airliners, which would compete with new models by McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Boeing Co. of the United States. The European subsidies are opposed by the U.S. government, which argues that they are unfair.

Deutsche Airbus had sought 7 billion DM in subsidies from the government.

Bonn decided not to make finance available for production costs, Mr. Riedl said. He said that the government hoped that West German industrial companies directly involved in the program, such as Deutsche Airbus and Dornier GmbH, would receive the funds needed for production from their own parent companies.

He also spoke of the possibility that such parent companies would broaden their shareholding base. The government has been trying to pressure West German industry into taking a stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the parent of Deutsche Airbus.

Airbus says it has booked 87 orders, including options, for the A-340, and 41 for the A-330.

Tainted Cigarettes Could Harm U.S. Sales in Japan

By **Susan Chira**
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The discovery on Wednesday that 16,000 cases of Winston Lights cigarettes shipped to Japan contained illegally high herbicide levels could threaten a huge effort to sell American cigarettes in Japan.

The cigarettes, which contained higher levels of the herbicide dicamba than permitted by U.S. law, were not sold to Japanese consumers, although some 45,000 packs

were distributed to retailers as samples.

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International, the distributor of Winston Lights, said that dicamba presented no health hazards, an opinion the company said was seconded by the U.S. Embassy here.

But other tobacco companies and some consumer groups are concerned that the publicity could shake Japanese confidence in the quality and safety of American tobacco, just as sales of imported cigarettes are on the rise.

American tobacco companies have been battling for years to break into the Japanese market, estimated to be worth at least \$500 million a year in U.S. exports. Two years ago, Japan ended the monopoly of the government-owned Japan Tobacco Inc. but high tariffs still frustrated efforts.

American manufacturers won an important victory in October, when Japan agreed to eliminate tariffs of more than 20 percent on imported cigarettes as of this April. Over last year, imports of foreign cigarettes have increased by 54 percent, with 80 percent of foreign cigarettes imported from the United States.

Philip Morris, which by some estimates has 70 percent of the imported cigarettes market, issued a statement that all its cigarettes

met all U.S. government requirements. Some Japanese consumer groups, including the powerful Japan Housewives' Association, expressed concern about the reports.

A spokesman for Japan Tobacco Inc. said the company had been receiving calls about Winston Lights. "As a tobacco company, we want to learn a lesson from this issue, because even though it is said that the harm to health is negligible, keeping credibility about safety is important because tobacco is an image product," the spokesman said.

R.J. Reynolds is taking pains to reassure the Japanese public to try to allay fears about its products. Keith M. McCulloch, a vice president of R.J. Reynolds International, said that as soon as he found out about the herbicide levels, he ordered that all cases be held in warehouses and new cigarettes be air-freighted to Japan.

But he did not recall the cigarettes that had been distributed to retailers because to do so "would create unnecessary confusion and concern."

Although the company found out about the herbicide levels on March 19, officials did not tell Japanese authorities until May 21, after U.S. government officials had notified Japanese officials of the herbicide levels.

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Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 3
American dollar	164.80
British pound	164.80
French franc	164.80
German mark	164.80
Italian lira	164.80
Japanese yen	164.80
Netherlands guilder	164.80
Spanish peseta	164.80
Swiss franc	164.80
U.S. dollar	164.80

Other Dollar Values
Currency per U.S. dollar
Austria: 13.76
Belgium: 36.36
Canada: 0.70
Denmark: 6.46
France: 6.55
Germany: 4.36
Greece: 340.75
Hong Kong: 7.80
India: 13.25
Italy: 1.36
Japan: 164.80
Netherlands: 1.80
New Zealand: 2.07
Norway: 4.76
Portugal: 200.48
South Africa: 12.50
Sweden: 4.66
Switzerland: 1.48
Taiwan: 36.36
Thailand: 50.34
United Kingdom: 164.80
U.S.A.: 1.00
West Germany: 4.36
Yugoslavia: 13.76

Interest Rates
Europecurrency Deposits
1 month: 7.75%
3 months: 7.75%
6 months: 7.75%
1 year: 7.75%
Key Money Rates
Discount rate: 7.75%
Call money: 7.75%
3-month Treasury bill: 7.75%
3-month CD: 7.75%

China Posts Narrower Trade Deficit

By **Reuters**

BEIJING — China's foreign trade picture is improving dramatically this year amid increases in exports of textiles, oil and gold, the official press and Western diplomats said Wednesday.

China reported a trade deficit of \$1.7 billion in the first four months of 1987, compared with a \$4.5 billion deficit in the corresponding period last year.

The official press also reported that China's combined deficit in 1985 and 1986 was almost \$26 billion, slightly less than earlier estimates showing a deficit of \$14.9 billion in 1985 and \$14 billion in 1986.

A Western diplomat attributed the narrowing of the deficit to surging demand for Chinese textiles and higher world prices for oil. Those products are the country's most important exports.

The official China Daily newspaper said that textile exports brought \$3 billion in export earnings in the first five months of 1987, up 40 percent from the comparable period in 1986.

The newspaper attributed the expanding demand and higher prices to an improvement in the quality of Chinese goods.

Oil provided one-fifth of China's export earnings in 1986, the official press said. It said that the price slump last year to a low of about \$10 a barrel cost China \$3 billion. Industry sources estimated China's annual gold output was 65 metric tons (71.65 short tons), making China one of the world's largest producers. A Western diplomat said he believed that China had increased gold exports this year.

Figures on gold output and exports are not published in the official press. Nor is gold included in customs statistics.

Gold

U.S. Money Market Funds
Money fund: 7.75%
Money fund: 7.75%
Money fund: 7.75%

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1987 PSA OFF TO A FAST START

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From June 11, 1987 on, the offering is open to the public.
- Outside of France:
Public subscription starting June 1, 1987.
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The June 28, 1987 Shareholder Meeting will be asked to authorize a free share distribution at the rate of one new share for every five existing shares based on the number of shares outstanding following the capital increase.
The newly sold shares will thus qualify for this distribution on the same basis as older shares.

Bale du 1^{er} juin 1987, visa COB n° 87-195 du 26 mai 1987

PEUGEOT S.A.

**Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing**

Totals include the notional price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (F.A.O.) invites applications for a post of **INFORMATION OFFICER** at its Headquarters in Rome

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Corporate Medical & Regulatory Affairs, Worldwide Compliance has immediate openings in its Clinical Compliance Europe Group located in Paris in France, for

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Successful candidates will be responsible for Clinical Compliance Audits of investigators participating internationally in SK&B clinical studies.

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- Demonstrated multilingual capability, fluency in English as well as another European language.
- Strong negotiating skills (communication and diplomacy).
- Substantial international traveling.

For prompt consideration, please send your resume in English and a photograph in confidence to: Laboratoire Smith Kline & French, Direction du Personnel (Ref. EP 12), place de la Defense, F 92090 Paris la Defense, Cedex 26, France.

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For the development of the Biotechnology Department located in the suburban Paris, the Company is seeking a senior scientist to join the Biochemistry research group involved in Lymphokine and Monoclonal Antibody research.

The successful candidate will be implicated in research projects using a multidisciplinary approach to create products for human health.

Minimum requirements include a Ph.D. and at least 2 years relevant post-doctoral experience. Candidates should have knowledge of protein purification, protein structural chemistry and enzymology.

Please send a CV with resume, list of publications and the names of three references to: Claudine MAUSHART (ref. 109), Direction de l'Encadrement et de la Formation - 35, bd des Invalides 75007 PARIS.

All replies will be evaluated in strict confidence.

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Mr. E.A. Tillman - European Audit Director
LITTON INTERNATIONAL S.A.
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This is not an intensive secretarial job but a true executive assistant position. It requires a business woman, minimum age 35, nationality open but totally bilingual French/English with a third language such as Dutch or German appreciated. We are looking for a single woman with an MBA and/or law degree, who is totally dedicated and available, willing to travel, with a lively personality and solid professional qualities.

The person we seek will also assist this executive in the widest variety of tasks, ranging from travel arrangements, personal administrative duties, translation, etc.

As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent and after a personal interview.

Please write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings, home address and telephone number to Box Number D186 International Herald Tribune, 181 av. Charles de Gaulle - 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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The successful candidate will have a college degree in Business, fluency in English and French with 5-10 years of progressively responsible management experience in the areas of:

- Purchasing
- Warehouse Management
- Inventory Planning & Control
- Product Assembly

If you are an innovative, creative professional with related industrial experience in the above areas and currently reside in Europe, we are prepared to offer a challenging position with an attractive compensation package including bonus and car.

Please forward your complete resume and salary requirements in confidence to:

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Fluent English is required, working knowledge of French would be useful.

For further information, please write (enclosing CV) or telephone to the Director, PFIZER Centre de Recherche - 37401 AMBOISE Cedex FRANCE - Tél. 47 57 05 12



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Candidates should have sound political judgement, an understanding of different cultures and experience of working with an activist membership organization. They must have proven managerial ability and be able to work under pressure. Fluent English is essential, knowledge of other languages, especially French, Spanish or Arabic, highly desirable.

Salary £13,787 p.a. rising to £16,642 p.a. (annual increments, index-linked)

Closing date for the return of application forms 31 July 1987

For further information and an application form, please contact:

Personnel Office
Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom
Tel.: (01) 837 3805 (24 hr. answering machine)

amnesty International

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NYSE
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

17 Month		18 Month		Stack		Div		Vol		PE		High		Low		Close		Open	
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24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2			

[illegible]

U.S. Futures									
Via The Associated Press									
June 3									
Open	Session	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Grains									
WHEAT (CBOT)									
July	2.23 1/2	July	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.23 1/2	Aug.	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Mar.	2.24 1/2	Mar.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Apr.	2.24 1/2	Apr.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
May	2.24 1/2	May	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
June	2.24 1/2	June	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
July	2.24 1/2	July	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Aug.	2.24 1/2	Aug.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Sept.	2.24 1/2	Sept.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Oct.	2.24 1/2	Oct.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Nov.	2.24 1/2	Nov.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Dec.	2.24 1/2	Dec.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Jan.	2.24 1/2	Jan.	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	+0.01		
Feb.	2.24 1/2	Feb.	2.31 1/2	2.31					

Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
31.00	May	41.30	41.00	41.00	-0.05
32.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
33.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
34.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
35.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
36.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
37.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
38.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
39.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
40.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
41.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
42.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
43.00	May	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
44.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
45.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
46.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
47.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
48.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
49.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
50.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
51.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
52.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
53.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
54.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
55.00	May	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
56.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
57.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
58.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
59.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
60.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
61.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
62.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
63.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
64.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
65.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
66.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
67.00	May	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
68.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
69.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
70.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
71.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
72.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
73.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
74.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
75.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
76.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
77.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
78.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
79.00	May	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
80.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
81.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
82.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
83.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
84.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
85.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
86.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
87.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
88.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
89.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
90.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
91.00	May	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
92.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
93.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
94.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
95.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05
96.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.05

[illegible]

U.S. Futures
Via The Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains					
WHEAT (CBT)					
100 bushels					
Mar 2007	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.23	+0.01
May 2007	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2007	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2007	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2007	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2008	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2008	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2008	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2008	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2008	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2009	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2009	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2009	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2009	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2009	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2010	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2010	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2010	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2010	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2010	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2011	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2011	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2011	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2011	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2011	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2012	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2012	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2012	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2012	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2012	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2013	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2013	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2013	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2013	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2013	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2014	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2014	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2014	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2014	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2014	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2015	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2015	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2015	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2015	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2015	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2016	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2016	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2016	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2016	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2016	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2017	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2017	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2017	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2017	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2017	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2018	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2018	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2018	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2018	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Dec 2018	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2019	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
May 2019	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Jul 2019	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Oct 2019	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0

TULSA (COWS)		TULSA (COWS)		TULSA (COWS)	
100 lbs. - cents per lb.	per lb.	100 lbs. - cents per lb.	per lb.	100 lbs. - cents per lb.	per lb.
5.70	Jun.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Jul.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Aug.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Sep.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Oct.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Nov.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Dec.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Jan.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Feb.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Mar.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Apr.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	May	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	June	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	July	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Aug.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Sep.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Oct.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Nov.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Dec.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Jan.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Feb.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Mar.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Apr.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	May	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	June	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	July	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Aug.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Sep.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Oct.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Nov.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Dec.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Jan.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Feb.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Mar.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Apr.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	May	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	June	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	July	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Aug.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Sep.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Oct.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Nov.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Dec.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Jan.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Feb.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Mar.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Apr.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	May	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	June	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	July	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Aug.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Sep.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Oct.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Nov.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Dec.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Jan.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Feb.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40
5.70	Mar.	67.30	47.50	44.90	67.40

[illegible][illegible]

12,000 Prev. Sales \$1,191									
Doen Cnsm 11,758 off 4244									
LUMINA (COMEX)									
oz. covers per lb.									
50.00	Jul					71.25			
50.50	See	67.00	63.00	67.00		66.00			
54.00	Aug	67.00	63.00	67.00		66.00			
57.70	Aug					66.00			
	Nov					66.00			
	Dec					66.00			
	Jan					66.00			
	Feb					66.00			
	Mar					66.00			
	Apr					66.00			
	May					66.00			
	Jun					66.00			
	Jul					66.00			
	Aug					66.00			
	9 Prev. Sales	57							
Doen Cnsm 11,757									
LUMINA (COMEX)									
oz. covers per tray oz.									
50.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
50.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
54.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
57.70	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
60.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
60.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
61.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
61.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
62.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
62.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
63.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
63.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
64.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
64.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
65.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
65.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
66.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
66.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
67.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
67.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
68.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
68.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
69.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
69.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
70.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
70.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
71.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
71.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
72.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
72.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
73.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
73.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
74.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
74.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
75.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
75.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
76.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
76.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
77.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
77.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
78.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
78.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
79.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
79.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
80.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
80.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
81.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
81.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
82.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
82.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
83.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
83.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
84.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
84.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
85.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
85.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
86.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
86.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
87.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
87.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
88.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
88.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
89.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
89.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
90.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
90.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
91.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
91.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
92.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
92.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
93.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
93.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
94.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
94.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
95.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
95.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
96.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
96.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
97.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
97.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
98.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
98.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
99.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
99.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
100.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
100.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
101.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
101.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
102.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
102.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
103.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
103.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
104.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
104.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
105.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
105.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
106.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
106.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
107.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
107.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
108.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
108.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
109.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
109.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
110.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
110.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
111.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
111.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
112.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
112.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
113.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
113.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
114.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
114.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
115.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
115.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
116.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
116.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
117.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
117.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
118.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
118.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
119.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
119.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
120.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
120.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
121.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
121.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
122.00	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
122.50	Jul	68.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	61.0		
123.00	Jul	68.00</							

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Currency Options

[illegible]

NYSE Highs-Lows

[illegible]

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 23			
AdomPaulin Alorini Sonnati PinnPee Vogler Vogler	AmTrac Cablebus EgoVad ReBoil Telecom WTC Int'l	AmTran ChenDeDe EgoVad Shoe Shoe Telecom WellAmen	AtarCn ChenDeDe ChenDeDe ChenDeDe ChenDeDe ChenDeDe
NEW LOWS 14			
AcmeDe Jornding PinnPee WhermsEn	AmDeDe Indus Low WhermsEn	CanterCar PinnPee Seacore	DeLaurEn PinnPee SunHill

European Air Carriers Report Strong Recovery

BRUSSELS—Major European airlines whose 1986 results were hurt by a sharp drop in the number of Americans flying to Europe reported a strong recovery Wednesday and forecast higher profits for this year and next.

The Association of European Airlines said that the net operating profits, after interest payments, of its 21 members fell to \$400 million last year from \$650 million in 1985, mainly because of the trans-Atlantic travel slump.

The association's secretary-general, Karl Heinz Neumeister, said that despite a rise in the number of Europeans visiting North America, most airlines would have had to struggle to break even if fuel prices not dropped.

In the first four months of 1986, however, membership carriers had a 10.5 percent increase in passenger traffic over last year's levels, as business returned to normal. Passenger and cargo traffic are expected to rise 8 percent this year Mr. Neumeister said.

South Africa's Budget Up 16%

CAPETOWN—South Africa's finance minister, Barend du Plessis, announced Wednesday a 46.9-billion rand (\$23.4 billion) budget for the coming fiscal year, a figure that is 16 percent above government spending in the current fiscal year. The budget is aimed at stimulating the economy, Mr. du Plessis said.

The biggest single expenditure item was 9.9 billion rand for education, which Mr. du Plessis said represented a 40-percent increase in spending on black education. Budgeted defense spending was up 30 percent and police spending was up 43 percent.

Paris Commodities

Class					High
High	Low	Bid	Ask	C'n's	High
SUGAR					
U.S. dollars per lb.					
French	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,167	Oct
Gu	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
Ind	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
Or	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
Per	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
Pol	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
Port	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
Sp	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Oct
U.S. dollars, 100 lbs. of 100 lbs. actual					
French	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,167	Volume: 1,583
Gu	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Ind	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Or	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Per	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Pol	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Port	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Sp	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
COCOA					
U.S. dollars per 100 kg					
French	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,167	Nov
Gu	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Dec
Ind	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Jan
Or	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Feb
Per	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Mar
Pol	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Apr
Port	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	May
Sp	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	June
U.S. dollars, 100 lbs. of 100 lbs. actual					
French	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,167	Volume: 1,583
Gu	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Ind	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Or	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Per	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Pol	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Port	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Sp	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
GASOL					
U.S. dollars per barrel					
French	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,167	Nov
Gu	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Dec
Ind	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Jan
Or	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Feb
Per	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Mar
Pol	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	Apr
Port	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	May
Sp	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	June
U.S. dollars, 100 lbs. of 100 lbs. actual					
French	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,167	Volume: 1,583
Gu	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Ind	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Or	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Per	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Pol	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Port	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	
Sp	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,164	

EC, Cray Offer Fast Data Link

NEW YORK — Digital Equipment Corp. and Cray Research Inc. announced Wednesday a new link that will allow a five-fold increase in the speed with which data can be transferred between Digital computers and Cray supercomputers.

As expected, the two also said they will market and develop hardware and software that link their computers more closely. Digital's VAX computers are often used to prepare data to be analyzed by Cray's high-speed machines.

Analysts said Digital's link with Cray seems aimed at International Business Machines Corp., which sells mainframe computers but no supercomputers, which are used

Dividends

[illegible]

June 3			Strike	Call-Sell	Puts-	
Ask	Previous	Ask	Price	Jun	Buy	
	Mid		125.00	Jun	Buy	
			54	2.25	2.91	1.80
			51	1.25	---	---

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**Spot
Commodities**[illegible]

S&P 100 Index Options

[illegible]

100

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Pentagon Delays Toshiba Contracts Amid Inquiry

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has begun delaying the award of various contracts involving Toshiba Corp. of Japan pending the outcome of an investigation of alleged illegal sales by one of its subsidiaries to the Soviet Union, military officials said.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda asserted in its Wednesday edition that a "hostile campaign" in Japan involving the alleged illegal exports of high technology was harming relations between the two countries.

"Intimidation of the Japanese public with the Soviet 'military threat' and remains for Washington one of the favorite means of drawing Japan into American military preparations," Pravda added.

The Pentagon officials, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said Tuesday that they were not sure if the Toshiba issue was a supplier pending completion of the investigation.

"But it's fair to say there's a stall on," one of the defense sources said. "The services are not going to proceed with any major contract

awards until we see what happens with this probe."

Robert Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, refused to discuss the matter during a briefing. "We're looking into the Toshiba issue very closely and I have nothing for you on it," he said.

But the sources confirmed reports that the U.S. Air Force had delayed the selection of a contractor to provide \$100 million worth of lap-top computers because Toshiba is a primary bidder.

They said that the U.S. Army was withholding another contract involving a guidance system for a portable anti-aircraft missile that Toshiba originally designed.

The Pentagon first acknowledged in April that the subsidiary Toshiba Machine Co. — and Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, Norway's state-owned arms manufacturer, were suspected of having shipped to the Soviet Union some Western technology that could be used to make Russian submarines quieter and more difficult to detect.

The shipments allegedly included sophisticated metal-working machines that could be used to fashion an advanced type of submarine propeller.

The police in Tokyo said they suspected that Soviet intelligence was behind the operation, which would contravene an export ban by a Paris-based group set up to monitor exports of strategic goods to Communist countries. The group includes the United States and 14 of its allies, including Japan and Norway.

Toshiba Machine was barred by the Japanese government last month from trading with 14 Communist nations for one year. Two Toshiba Machine employees were arrested last week on suspicion of involvement in the sales.

Mr. Sims said in April that Japan and Norway had promised to cooperate with the United States by starting internal investigations.

Pentagon sources said Tuesday that the British government had become involved in the inquiry following the arrest of a British executive of Kongsberg and that it was helping investigate his ties to the Soviet Union.

Bankers Trust, Exxon in Japan Securities Plan

NEW YORK — Bankers Trust New York Corp. and Exxon Corp. intend to apply for authority to establish a securities operation in Japan, Bankers Trust said Wednesday.

It said the transaction would involve Exxon's acquiring a 50 percent interest in Bankers Trust's Hong Kong-based BT Asia Securities Ltd. unit. No terms were disclosed.

Bankers Trust said BT Asia would apply to the Japanese Finance Ministry to open a Tokyo branch, which would engage in underwriting, distribution, trading and brokering of debt and equity securities.

Under Japanese regulations, if a company wishes to open a securities branch but already has a banking unit in Japan, it may apply only through an existing non-Japanese subsidiary that is not majority-owned by a financial institution.

Fujitsu-IBM Dispute Partly Solved

NEW YORK — Fujitsu Ltd., the Japanese computer giant that has been locked in a dispute with the International Business Machines Corp. over software copyrights, disclosed in a recently filed prospectus that the two companies had resolved some of their disagreements.

The dispute arose nearly two years ago, when IBM accused Fujitsu of violating a 1983 agreement concerning IBM-developed operating systems, the key programs used to run computer systems. An arbitration panel intervened last year to interpret the meaning of the 1983 agreement, and bound both sides to secrecy about their negotiations.

In the prospectus for a warrant bond in London, Fujitsu said that "the parties have resolved some of the issues and have established procedures to resolve presently outstanding disputes with the involvement of members of the panel of arbitrators."

The prospectus did not specify what issues were resolved, or what additional payments, if any, Fujitsu made to IBM. Last year, the

Japanese press carried reports that Fujitsu, which makes IBM-compatible mainframes, was paying millions of dollars every year in penalties for copying IBM software.

Fujitsu also reportedly agreed in 1983 to submit to periodic inspections of software products it developed, and part of the current dispute concerned whether a set of new products were also subject to IBM review.

Fujitsu cautioned in its prospectus that "the company is not in a position to predict with certainty

the outcome of this process," referring to the continuing arbitration on issues not yet resolved, "and its effect on the future results or operations" of the Japanese electronics giant.

In Armonk, New York, Tuesday, an IBM spokesman refused to comment on the Fujitsu prospectus, or say whether any settlement had been reached.

Later last year, Hitachi Ltd. settled a similar dispute with IBM. But the continuing Fujitsu case has long been an embarrassment for the Japanese computer industry.

Deutsche Bank to Withhold Support for VW Management

FRANKFURT — West Germany's biggest bank has said it will withhold support from Volkswagen AG's management at next month's annual meeting because of the VW currency trading scandal, in which the auto company lost as much as \$263 million.

Deutsche Bank AG said Tuesday it would abstain from votes exonerating VW's management and its supervisory board, which represents shareholders and employees, unless an auditor's report either absolving or blaming the management and board is published before the July 2 annual meeting.

Some shareholder groups have said that they will vote against management at what promises to be a heated annual meeting. If a majority of shareholders back these groups, the top management of the automaker could be dismissed.

Deutsche said it expected the results of the auditor's report on the currency fraud to be published before the annual meeting.

In a letter to its customers depositing their VW shares at the bank, Deutsche wrote: "Without knowledge of these results, we do not think we are in a position to make a suggestion for or against exoneration of the management board and supervisory board."

A strong shareholder vote against the management would empower the supervisory board to dismiss the management if it chooses, though such a move would not be mandatory.

An abstention or no-vote by banks on behalf of customers against management would in itself be a vote of confidence.

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COMPANY NOTES

Caesars World Inc. shareholders would receive a 30 percent stake in the Los Angeles company under the latest takeover offer by the New York investor Martin Sosenoff, which is worth \$35 a share, or about \$1.1 billion. The offer slightly exceeds a recapitalization plan designed to block the takeover.

Floating Point Systems Inc., a maker of high-speed computers, said it would lay off 400 people starting June 15, in Beaverton, Oregon, and at its plant in Ireland.

NBC has been given until the end of this month by Harza Mountain Industries to decide if it wants to move its headquarters and production studios to a site Harza owns in Secaucus, New Jersey. NBC also is considering renovating its space in Rockefeller Center in

New York, where the lease expires in 1997, or moving to a development on the Upper West Side of Manhattan.

Philips Singapore Pte., a unit of the Dutch electronics company, will expand its operations in the next two years to make irons now produced in the Netherlands. It also will take over production of television sets that Philips Taiwan Ltd. makes for the U.S. market.

United Newspapers PLC now holds 41.76 percent of the news agency and publisher Eitel Corp. PLC and has extended until June 8 its offer to take over Eitel, according to a statement from the merchant banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co. The offer of 103 United shares per 100 Eitel shares, with a cash alternative of 481 pence a share, is being resisted by Eitel.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Leslie Fay Hires Calvin Klein Head

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Joel H. Newman has left as president of Calvin Klein Industries Inc. to join the Leslie Fay Co. as vice chairman and chief operating officer.

Mr. Newman, 45, has had a steadily rising career from its beginning in the finance department of Bloomingdale's. At Leslie Fay, he will have responsibility for planning, operations, personnel and finance, the company said.

Leslie Fay, a New York-based clothing maker, made some changes to accommodate Mr. Newman.

Canada Will Try to Bar BA's Bargain Air Fares

OTTAWA — The Canadian Transport Commission will seek a court injunction to halt bargain fares being offered by British Airways, Transport Minister John Crosbie said Wednesday.

British Airways reduced fares last week for regularly scheduled flights between Canada and Britain without asking the commission's permission, which is required under a bilateral air agreement. The airline also continued to offer the lower fares after the commission issued a cease and desist order.

man, The New York Times reports. Alan Golub, who had been vice chairman, becomes president and will continue to head Leslie Fay sportswear companies.

Mr. Golub succeeds John J. Pomerantz as president. Mr. Pomerantz remains as chairman and chief executive.

Leslie Fay has been searching for a new executive since Walter Leiter resigned in December as president and chief financial officer.

Joel Newman did a fine job at Calvin Klein Industries," said Mr. Klein, 44, vice chairman and co-owner. "We will all miss him."

Mr. Newman joined Calvin Klein in 1984 as executive vice president and was named president in 1985. Before that, he was with the Batus retail division of BAT Industries and as such was president of a Batus unit, Kohl's Department Stores. He also helped engineer the 1982 purchase of Marshall Field & Co. for Batus.

Ginsel & Co. Ltd., the London brokerage that is a subsidiary of MAF International of London, has recruited John L. Langton as chief of European operations. As managing director in London, Mr. Langton, 38, replaces Bonnie D. Strauss, 34, who is returning to Gintelco Inc. in New York as a vice president.

Challenger International Ltd. of Hamilton, Bermuda, which sells crude oil and petroleum products, has appointed Jeffrey W. Hobbing as president and managing director. Mr. Hobbing, who will continue as president of Challenger Petroleum U.S.A. Inc., succeeds Anthony P. Towell, who resigned to pursue other interests.

Herzog, Heine, Goldstein Inc. of New York, a broker in over-the-counter securities, has promoted John E. Herzog, 51, from president to chairman and chief executive. He succeeds Max L. Heine, 76, chairman for the past 10 years, who is retiring.

Newsweek Inc., a subsidiary of The Washington Post Co., has promoted two senior journalists of its Newsweek International magazine, the editor, Kenneth Auchincloss, 49, announced. Tracy Dabibby, 37, moves up to the new post of managing editor and Alexis Gelber, 34, to a new second executive editorship. Newsweek International's other executive editor, Richard Steele, 46, will return in November from a six-month leave.

Newsweek International also promoted Francis Vergles, 43, vice president and publisher of Newsweek Latin America, to vice president for operations of Newsweek International; also a new

Author of Book On Getting Rich Goes Bankrupt

LOS ANGELES — Albert J. Lowry, author of the best-selling book, "How You Can Become Financially Independent by Investing in Real Estate," has filed under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Mr. Lowry made a fortune writing and lecturing on how to get rich in real estate. In 1981, Money magazine estimated his net worth at \$30 million.

Unlike a Chapter 11 filing, which shelters a company from creditors while it tries to reorganize, Chapter 7 means that a trustee liquidates assets, with proceeds going to creditors.

Mr. Lowry, 60, a former butcher, acknowledged earlier this year that he lost millions of dollars on real estate in the California-Nevada resort area. He blamed strict development laws there.

SAS Reports 170% Increase in First-Half Pretax Profit

STOCKHOLM — Scandinavian Airlines System, the airline owned jointly by private and government interests in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, said Wednesday that its pretax earnings rose 170 percent to 605 million kroner (\$96 million) in the first half of the current fiscal year.

Earnings from airline operations, excluding revenues from the sale of aircraft, nearly doubled to 400 million kroner from 208 million kroner in the first half of fiscal 1985-1986. Including the extraordinary revenues, airline earnings totaled 630 million kroner.

SAS said group revenues totaled 10.9 billion kroner in the first half, up from 9.8 billion kroner a year earlier. The SAS group comprises hotel and catering units and Vingresor, the largest charter tour operator in Scandinavia.

SAS forecast that earnings for all of fiscal 1986-1987 would at least match the previous year's earnings

of 1.5 billion kroner despite considerably higher investments in new aircraft.

Although earnings are in line with company goals for long-term profitability, SAS officials said they were pursuing negotiations to integrate the operations of SAS and Belgium's Sabena. SAS officials see cooperation with Sabena as a means of ensuring the survival of the SAS once air traffic is fully deregulated in Europe.

The president of SAS, Jan Carlzon, has told union officials within the company that any final arrangement with Sabena would be in force by Jan. 1, 1988.

For SAS, an arrangement with Sabena would mean access to Brussels airport as a hub for international and European flights that lie within a few hundred kilometers of a population of some 150 million. In all of Scandinavia, SAS has a potential customer base of only 18 million.

TO THE NOTE HOLDERS OF EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

U.S. \$150,000,000
99% NOTES DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1984 SERIES KU

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WITH EFFECT FROM MAY 31ST, 1987, BANK OF MONTREAL FRANKFURT BRANCH, WEST GERMANY WILL CEASE ACTING AS A PAYING AGENT IN RESPECT OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ISSUE. HOLDERS OF MATURING BONDS AND COUPONS SHOULD PRESENT SAID ITEMS TO ONE OF THE OTHER PAYING AGENTS AS LISTED ON THE COUPON.

Petromin

TENDER NOTICE

Preliminary to the invitation of international qualified bids, the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", invites manufacturers of chemical additives to submit prequalification applications to provide PETROMIN's subsidiaries and factories with quantities required for the blending of about one million barrels of Lubricants and Greases for use by petrol, diesel, and marine engines as well as other industrial machinery. All materials supplied should conform to international standards and specifications.

Conditions for Prequalification:

THE PREQUALIFYING COMPANY SHOULD:

1. Be the original manufacturers of the chemical additives.
2. Have research and development facilities and capability in the field of processing chemical additives to cope with the developing international qualifications.
3. Present proof of his experience and evidence of his activities in this field during the last five years as a minimum.
4. Undertake to carry out at his expense, in co-ordination with PETROMIN, performance tests using PETROMIN's base stocks of "LUBREF" and submit the required certificates testifying that they conform to international qualifications such as those of the American Petroleum Institute. They should also obtain, in co-ordination with Petromin, attestation certificates from manufacturers of machinery as to the high quality of the various Lubricants and Greases.
5. Initially undertake to submit proposed chemical formulations up to the level of the required performance and also the results of quality performance tests using base stocks similar to LUBREF's Lubricants as shown by computer simulations.
6. Undertake to provide after-sale services in connection with improving the standard and level of performance of the Lubricants to cope with developments in this field.
7. Submit a copy of their constituting by-laws and a statement of their financial position for the last two years.
8. Should not be boycotted according to Saudi Regulations.

All prequalification applications should be submitted to the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", Riyadh 11189, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Fax No. 4792849, Telex No. 401058 S.J. (401490) - (402802) - (401615) S.J. in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

"Prequalification for Supply of Chemical Additives"

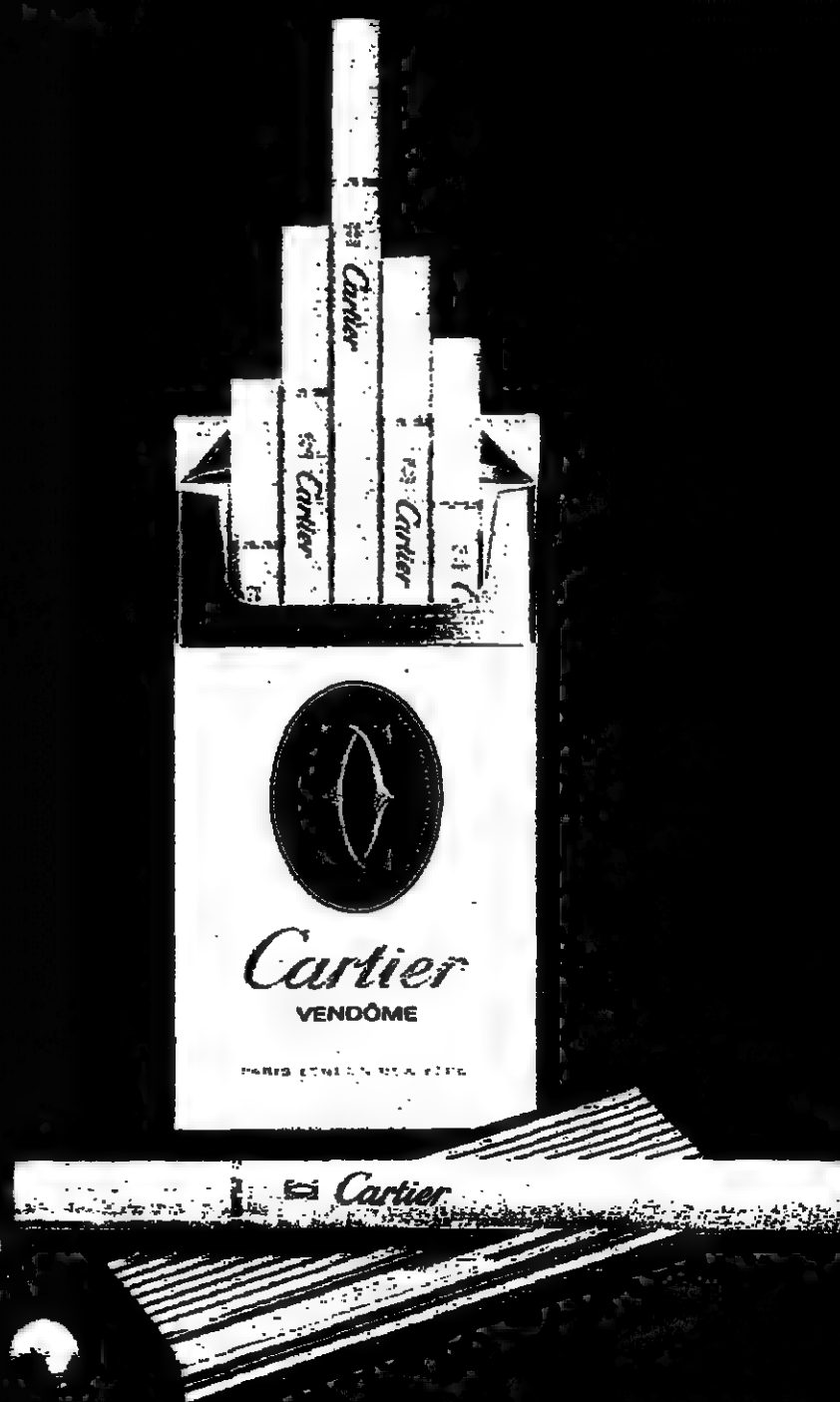
Attention: Legal Advisor / Faisal Al-Jarba

All enquires should also be sent to the same address.

The last date for submitting applications is Saturday the 1st of Dhul Quida corresponding to 27/6/1987.

Only companies and organizations qualified in accordance with the above conditions will be invited to tender.

le mur de Cartier



PEARL TIPPED LUXURY SLIM CIGARETTES.

Dollar Steadies but Dealers Are Wary

LONDON — The dollar steadied Wednesday after its nosedive the previous day, helped slightly by late European trading by indications that Brazil is ready to resume paying interest on part of its debt.

European dealers remained wary about the dollar's future, however, following the announcement Tuesday that Paul A. Volcker had declined a new term as chairman of the Federal Reserve. Investors are not convinced that the United States will be able to continue holding the line on inflation, dealers said.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8065 Deutsche marks, up from an early trading low of 1.7975 DM and a close of 1.8030 DM Tuesday. It closed at 142.75 yen, up from 142.00 at Tuesday's close. The pound ended at \$1.6435, hardly changed from 1.6430.

"The market is confused and we are all crashing around like a herd of elephants," said a currency dealer at a U.S. bank's Frankfurt office.

Most London dealers said the dollar's recovery Wednesday was marginal and fragile. "People were oversold yesterday," a dealer said. "All we saw today was some short covering. It would not take much for the dollar to start falling again."

Dealers said there was little impact from comments Wednesday

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8065	+0.0035
Swiss franc	1.4925	+0.0025
French franc	1.4975	+0.0025
Italian lire	2.0000	+0.0000

Source: Reuters

by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d that he foresaw no change in U.S. monetary policy under Alan Greenspan, the nominee to succeed Mr. Volcker. Mr. Baker also said he expected no major changes on currency and other markets because of Mr. Volcker's departure.

"Do you see anything shattering in those statements?" a dealer said. Dealers predicted that trading would remain sluggish Thursday.

Unless U.S. figures due Friday on the unemployment rate and nonfarm payroll for May and consumer credit for April contain some surprise, most dealers expect the dollar to stay within a narrow range until an economic summit meeting of seven leading industrialized nations opens Monday.

Any sign of disagreement during the summit will cause the dollar to start falling again, one trader said.

Despite Mr. Greenspan's solid economic background, many trad-

ers and analysts fear that his close ties to the Republican Party may make him less willing than his Democratic predecessor might have been to take a hard line against inflation as the 1988 presidential elections loom.

In New York, dealers said that the dollar was firmer at midday as the prospect of concerted central bank intervention eclipsed nagging doubts about future U.S. monetary policy.

"People are far from convinced that Greenspan is a worthy successor to Volcker," said the chief New York dealer for a top European bank, "but the appearance of the central banks in concert has taken the steam out of the selling drive."

The dollar was trading at 1.8075 DM in New York and 142.75 yen, up from 1.7975 DM and 141.60 at midday Tuesday.

Earlier, in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 1.8048 DM in Frankfurt, down from 1.8159 Tuesday, and at 6.0350 French francs in Paris, down from 6.0600. It closed in Zurich at 1.4995 Swiss francs, down from 1.4923.

The pound closed at 2.9690 DM in London, up from 2.9640 Tuesday. Sterling had dropped in the morning after the publication of polls showing a narrowing of the Conservative lead in the campaign for the June 11 general election.

Greenspan Sees No Recession Before '88 Vote

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Alan Greenspan, nominated Tuesday to succeed Paul A. Volcker as Federal Reserve chairman, says that economic downturns are inevitable but that the next recession probably will not occur until after the 1988 presidential election.

Mr. Greenspan, who has said he will not make any public comment on his economic positions until after his Senate confirmation hearings, made the remarks in an interview that was taped before his appointment.

The interview was broadcast Tuesday by the CBS television network.

"We will have a recession," Mr. Greenspan said. "We always do. It's just a question of when. My guess is it's probably 1989 rather than 1987."

He also said he saw "no evidence of a return to double-digit inflation," but that he did predict a "moderate increase" in prices.

VOLCKER: A Crisis Manager Who Tamed Inflation, Awe'd World Markets

(Continued from first finance page)

ing interest rates fall and giving the economy a boost.

"I think Volcker went too far," said George Perry, an economist at the Brookings Institution. "He should have eased up earlier. But if you take the long-sweep-of-history view, you have to say he did the important thing: stopped inflation and got the economy growing."

The Fed's anti-inflation operation showed that Mr. Volcker is a pure pragmatist in his politics and his economics. Monetarists, who maintain that steady, noninflationary growth can be assured through a steady growth of the supply of money that the government pumps into the economy, claimed him as one of their own.

Mr. Volcker let them think that. But in truth he deployed the tools of monetarism because he decided that they would serve him politically.

"If he had said he had to raise interest rates to stop inflation, that would have raised hell," Mr. Perry said. "So he said he was going to control the growth of money, which has the same effect on the economy."

About two years ago, some prominent politicians and economists — among them Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of

New York, and Alan Greenspan, the man named Tuesday to succeed Mr. Volcker — were saying that countries might consider returning to the gold standard, abandoned in the early 1970s, to stabilize currencies.

Mr. Volcker, a foe of such arrangements, evaded the issue with the kind of perplexing comment that is one of his trademarks.

"I believe in golden rules," he said. Mr. Volcker, a nominal Democrat, proved as canny a master of political maneuvering as those in Congress, the White House and even on the board of his own institution, where he is the sole remaining appointee of former President Jimmy Carter.

In February of last year the board ousted him on a serious policy question, but he brought his colleagues around by threatening to resign.

His loyalty to the Fed, economists say, has exceeded his loyalty to any president, including Mr. Carter, a Democrat. Mr. Volcker has often been blamed for thwart-

ing Mr. Carter's re-election because of the Fed's anti-inflation policy and the short recession in 1980, an election year.

During the Reagan years, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d has gotten along far better with Mr. Volcker than Mr. Baker's predecessor, Donald T. Regan, ever did as

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threaten the Fed's independence, economists say. In abandoning his war on inflation in October 1982, for example, he could hardly have been oblivious to the Reagan administration's first bout with off-year elections one month later.

"He's a superb politician," said Mr. Niskanen, the former advisor to Mr. Regan. "He can control the board even with all the members appointed by the White House. He knows how to play Congress and the administration, sometimes against each other, to maintain his own independence."

On one major issue, reducing the huge federal budget deficit, the Fed chairman departs disappointed.

Mr. Volcker believes that the deficit has replaced inflation as the most immediate danger menacing the economy. For five years, longer than anyone else in the upper reaches of government, Mr. Volcker has been railing against the deficits. He has urged cuts in spending, which Congress opposes, and failing that, he has suggested raising taxes, which Mr. Reagan opposes. Lower deficits give the Fed room to let interest rates decline and the dollar to stabilize.

He gets praise for trying. "He was the only one arguing for a more prudent fiscal policy," Mr. Proxmire said.

FED: Greenspan Arrives at Crucial Time With Faith in the Free Market

(Continued from Page 1)

the Volcker departure as endangering the integrity of the financial system and increasing the dangers to the world economy.

Even Mr. Volcker's champions, however, regard Mr. Greenspan favorably. Some view him as a pragmatic ideologue, with equal stress on both words. Where Mr. Volcker's more interventionist approach has caused him to come quickly to the rescue of endangered financial institutions, Mr. Greenspan is more likely to oppose bailouts, preferring to let the market sort out winners and losers, and to permit the inflow of new capital to strengthen weak financial institutions. In recent days, Mr. Greenspan has expressed concern about the increasing U.S. dependence on foreign capital.

Mr. Greenspan — who once said, "All reform begins in academia," has not been a doctrinaire monetarist, or a doctrinaire anything else, except at a high philosophical level, where he has been a follower of the libertarian Ayn Rand.

Widely recognized as a close and careful observer of the domestic economy, he is regarded as less experienced and less skilled in the international arena, and it is unclear what position he means to take in stabilizing the dollar. Like free-floaters or currency fixers, Mr. Greenspan is for greater stability. However, his overall free-market ideology appears likely to incline him toward letting the dollar float — downward, if necessary.

Earlier, Mr. Volcker and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d clashed

over whether the dollar should be defended or allowed to sink. In recent months Mr. Volcker and Mr. Baker appear to have reached common ground in defending the dollar roughly where it is, in part by Federal Reserve intervention in the currency markets.

Now, however, Mr. Volcker's impending departure and Mr. Greenspan's arrival have set off speculation in the markets that the administration is likely to have another go at letting the dollar decline as a means of increasing pressure on Japan and West Germany to adopt policies to speed economic growth and to open their markets.

The reaction of the foreign exchange markets to the switch at the Fed, with the dollar sinking sharply, implied a widespread view that the

defense of the dollar would give way to a more free-market approach under Mr. Greenspan.

Conferees at next week's economic summit conference in Venice will be seeking reassurance from Mr. Reagan and Mr. Baker on measures to stabilize the dollar. George L. Perry, an economist at the Brookings Institution, said Tuesday that "Alan would not be as adamant as Paul was in opposing a further fall of the dollar." Nor would Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, who is Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser for the Venice summit.

With both the economy and the U.S. trade deficit looking as important issues in the 1988 campaign, some Reagan advisers regarded Mr. Volcker as a dangerous man.

CHRONOLOGY: Volcker Saw Reagan's Silence as Lack of Enthusiasm

(Continued from first finance page)

tion of Mr. Volcker's intentions came May 26 when he met with the chief of staff to discuss his plans. At the private meeting, Mr. Volcker said he did not want to stay past August, a decision that had not been reported to senior White House officials, one Reagan aide said.

But the aide said that Howard Baker had nevertheless already consulted Mr. Reagan on Mr. Volcker's reappointment and that Mr. Reagan had supported it. Thus, the chief of staff conveyed to Mr. Volcker the message that the president planned to ask him to stay on and that he should rethink his decision.

However, people close to Mr. Volcker suggested that attempts at persuasion were minimal and that no offer came directly from the president.

Nonetheless, as Mr. Volcker went off on a four-day fishing trip to ponder what to do, White House officials say they were convinced that he would reconsider. They expected him to tell the president that he would accept a third term.

Adding confusion to the events, The Wall Street Journal reported Friday that the chief of staff said he would not lead reporters "off" predicting reappointment. A senior White House official made a similar point in an article in The New York Times on Tuesday.

But Mr. Volcker's intentions became clear when he met with the president in the Oval Office at about 4 P.M. Monday, Howard Baker and James Baker were also at the session, which lasted about an hour. Mr. Volcker arrived with a letter that indicated he did not want to be reappointed, one official said.

"I want to make it very clear that the president would have been very, very pleased had the chairman's decision been otherwise," James Baker said Tuesday. "And it's quite clear, I think, that this is what the chairman wanted to do and thinks he should do."

But officials familiar with the meeting said that Mr. Reagan made no effort to persuade Mr. Volcker to remain after he announced that he did not want a third term. Mr. Reagan then elicited advice from the chairman on possible successors.

By the account of those officials, Mr. Volcker said his first choice was Mr. Greenspan, regarded in financial circles as a "pragmatic ideologue," who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Ford administration. The Fed chairman's second choice was Mr. Whitehead.

According to one official, Howard Baker put forth Mr. Spink's name, but only as a "courtesy." In the end, Mr. Reagan decided on Mr. Greenspan and called him at about 5 P.M.

The Volcker development is reminiscent of the situation involving Howard Baker when he was considered recently for the position of director of the Central Intelligence Agency before the selection of William H. Webster.

Associates of Mr. Baker had said that he would have accepted the post had he been asked by the president. However, Donald T. Regan, the chief of staff at the time, had informed Mr. Reagan that Mr. Baker was not interested, and no presidential appeal was made.

He also said he saw "no evidence of a return to double-digit inflation," but predicted a "moderate increase" in prices.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. Chg.

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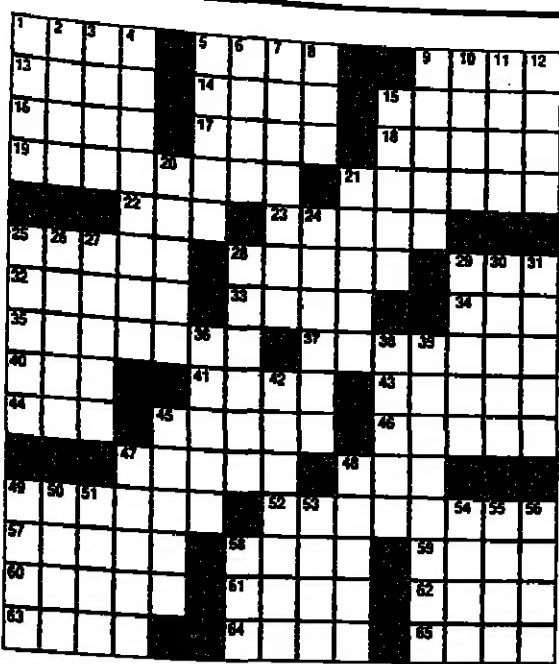
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- ACROSS**
- Interstices
 - Guffaw
 - Neil Simon creation
 - Beginning of a Porgy song
 - Script direction
 - Any or some follower
 - Dippy or dotty
 - Acariid
 - Minor Prophet
 - Feature for a Bismarck
 - Feature for the O'woodsman?
 - Rickles
 - Hole
 - 24 A Titan
 - Mall component
 - Georgia, e.g., Abbr.
 - Dens
 - 34 Hardy girl
 - Article
 - Feature for a Romeo?
 - 37 Feature for a rebel?
 - 40 A First Lady's monogram
 - 41 Old English coins
 - 43 Lascivious
 - 44 Kind of curve
 - 45 Plantiff
 - 46 Have — for news
- DOWN**
- 11 Sector
 - 12 Kind of book
 - 13 Pule
 - 14 Moat
 - 15 Part of a statue
 - 24 Has snacks
 - 25 Rockweeds
 - 26 Andersen output
 - 27 Fact falsifiers
 - 28 Sound system
 - 29 Girl in a pool
 - 30 Roc sources
 - 31 Change the color of
 - 36 Like a teenager
 - 38 Disreputable person
 - 39 Carryalls
 - 42 President and kung
 - 45 Former French title of respect
 - 47 Excuses
 - 48 Throw out isinglass
 - 49 Step
 - 50 Utopia
 - 51 Humor of "The Immortal"
 - 53 Item to reverse
 - 54 Get one's goat
 - 55 Of a Pindar work
 - 56 Snakes
 - 58 Rep. of Indonesia
 - 60 before 1949

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'd better go home, if I get too grounded, I'll get grounded."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LESOD

CASHO

ATTRYN

SIPCLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above canon.

Answer: A C O O L O F "O O O O O O O O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: DIRTY ENJOY EXCISE APATHY

Answer: What Pharaoh said when he saw that big new monument: "I SPHINK"

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT A NICE BUNCH OF FRESH FLOWERS MAKES.

OH, I love you

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

AFRICA HIGH LOW LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Choppy. FRANKFURT: Rainy.

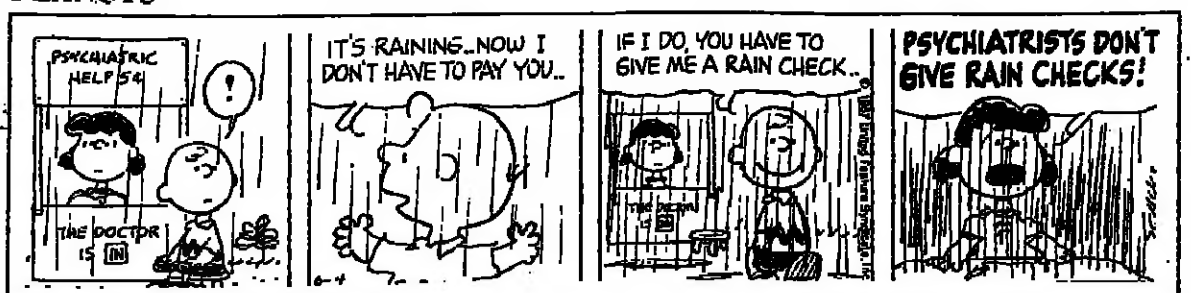
MADRID: Cloudy. Teme 22 — 12 (41 — 53). NEW YORK: Rainy. Teme 22 — 17

PARIS: Showers. Teme 18 — 12 (64 — 54). ROME: Overcast. Teme 17 — 11

TOKYO: Rainy. Teme 22 — 15 (72 — 57). SINGAPORE: Rainy. Teme 22 — 15 (72 — 57)

TOKYO: Showers. Teme 24 — 12 (75 — 50)

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



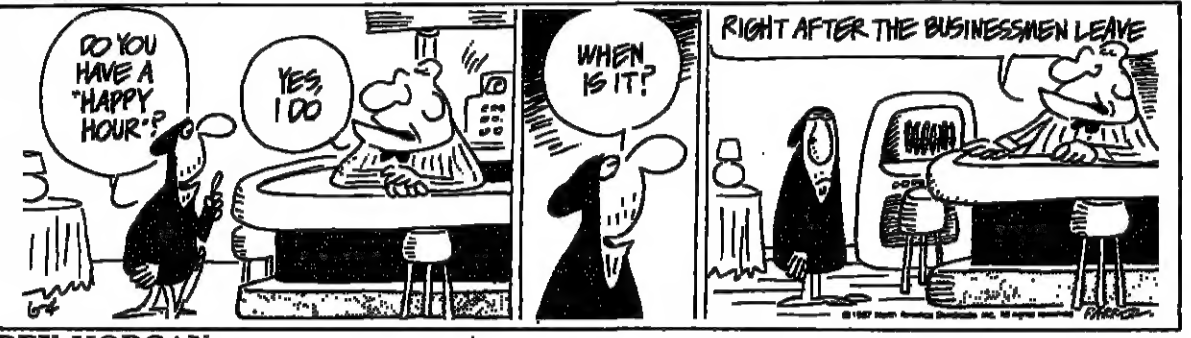
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



I THINK THE OLD BLANKET IS DUE FOR A WASH

JRM DAVIS

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 3.

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

Hamburg

London

Paris

Stockholm

Zurich

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

Hamburg

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BOOKS

THE PARIS EDITION: The Autobiography of Waverley Root 1927-1934.

Edited and with an introduction by Samuel Abt. 208 pages. \$16.95. North Point Press, 850 Talbot Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. 94706.

Reviewed by John Gross

IN addition to being a renowned authority on food, Waverley Root was one of the more distinguished American foreign correspondents of his time. Much of the greater part of his career was spent in Paris, where he eventually became dean of the foreign press corps. He had first arrived in the city in 1927, planning to stay there for a few weeks; then, when he ran out of cash, he managed to land a job on the Paris edition of The Chicago Tribune, and the dice were cast.

There were three American papers published in Paris at that time: The Tribune, The Paris Herald (European edition of the New York Herald Tribune) and The Paris Times. The Tribune was the liveliest of the three, in large part because it was the only one that reflected the world of artists and writers, what Root called the "minisociety" of Montparnasse.

It was also the one that paid the lowest wages. But working for it was an adventure, and Root stayed on — eventually becoming news editor — until it was taken over and swallowed up by The Paris Herald in 1934.

At first glance, it is true, you may have the feeling that you are traversing familiar territory. Paris in the '20s, the Paris of American expatriates, is not exactly a neglected subject, and here they all are — Hemingway, Gertrude Stein, Harold Stearns, Robert McAlmon, the same old beautiful young girls.

Closer inspection, however, reveals that Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic

than literary, which makes it rather different — refreshingly different — from that of most other memoirs of the period. He often saw Hemingway around the place, for instance, but he didn't know him — "or more precisely, I knew Hemingway, but he didn't know me," and looking back, he is surprised at how many other people he didn't know, given the number of literary controversies he was involved with in the columns of The Tribune.

In a small interlocking society like Montparnasse, it didn't matter all that much. As he says, "When you knew everything about somebody else, or thought you did, the question of whether you had actually met him became insignificant."

Well, relatively insignificant; and Root, who founded and ran the book page of The Tribune, does in fact have some good firsthand stories to tell about the Left Bank hierarchy. But even then it is usually about literary who-doubled-as-newspapermen — Henry Miller, working briefly as one of The Tribune's proofreaders, Harold Stearns, who progressed in a few short years from thundering against American materialism in "Civilization in the United States" to supplying Tribune readers with racy tips under the pseudonym of "Peter Fickens."

When he comes to reminisce about journalistic proper, Root's tone is agreeably grumpy. He doesn't let nostalgia blind him to the limitations of men like The Tribune's city editor, who usually managed to reach the office in time to go out to lunch, or Henry Miller's fellow proofreader, Waverley Root, who also wrote a column about Montparnasse called "A Vie de Bohème." A recent historian had described Root as "the Bowtell of the Lost Generation," but Root disagrees: "In my opinion," he writes, "the Bowtell of the Lost Generation" would have been more like it.

Towering over the whole Tribune enterprise, all 6 feet 4 of him, was the proprietor, Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick. Normally, Root tells us, the staff of the Paris edition feared neither man nor God; but even they "cringed before the colonel, who paraded the nature of his staff."

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A MAJOR element in a slam bidding theory concerns the strength of the suit. When two or three possible trump suits are available, the one with the queen and the jack, or at least one of those cards, should be selected.

Consider the options for North-South on the diagrammed deal from the recent Spring Nationals in St. Louis. Six no-trump is usually right when there is no eight-card fit, but would be poor here: the declarer would need to run the heart suit, a 27 percent chance.

Six hearts is much better: it will make if the hearts pick up, or if West has the spade ace in a position to be ruffed out, a 63 percent chance. The 4-3 club suit, lacking the queen and the jack, is not worth considering.

But what about six diamonds? This is much more difficult to calculate, but with all the honors the chance of at this point, but he had right-avoiding a trump loser is excellent: 84 percent. Without using start. The heart finesse was a spades, South can reasonably expect to score five heart

tricks, two club tricks, four trump winners and one spade ruff.

Playing in the Men's Swiss Teams, North-South reached six diamonds as shown. It is very seldom right to play in the fourth suit to be mentioned, but this was one of the exceptions.

South won the opening trump lead in his hand and led a heart to the jack. This seems to do the job, for once East has taken the queen, South cannot be prevented from taking one spade ruff, drawing trumps and taking 12 tricks.

Unfortunately for South, the East player was John Lowenthal of Manhattan, a brilliant and imaginative defender. He refused to take the heart queen, and the slam suddenly became unmakeable. South had to hope for a favorable break in one of the red suits or for West to hold the spade ace. With the actual distribution, South was helpless at this point, but he had right-avoiding a trump loser is excellent: 84 percent. Without using start. The heart finesse was a spades, South can reasonably expect to score five heart

tricks, two club tricks, four trump winners and one spade ruff. The winning plan is far from obvious: win the trump lead in the closed hand; ruff a low spade with the trump ace and lead the heart jack. This gives up the heart finesse but guarantees the contract barring a terrible break somewhere. If East takes the heart jack, South will draw trumps and claim the slam. If East refuses to win, South again draws trumps and surrenders a spade trick to the ace for 12 tricks.

WEST

♠ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST

♠ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 ♦ 1 ♣

2 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♦ 2 ♣

3 ♠ 3 ♥ 3 ♦ 3 ♣

4 ♠ 4 ♥ 4 ♦ 4 ♣

5 ♠ 5 ♥ 5 ♦ 5 ♣

6 ♠ 6 ♥ 6 ♦ 6 ♣

7 ♠ 7 ♥ 7 ♦ 7 ♣

8 ♠ 8 ♥ 8 ♦ 8 ♣

9 ♠ 9 ♥ 9 ♦ 9 ♣

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11 ♠ 11 ♥ 11 ♦ 11 ♣

12 ♠ 12 ♥ 12 ♦ 12 ♣

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35 ♠ 35 ♥ 35 ♦ 35 ♣

36 ♠ 36 ♥ 36 ♦ 36 ♣

37 ♠ 37 ♥ 37 ♦ 37 ♣

38 ♠ 38 ♥ 38 ♦ 38 ♣

39 ♠ 39 ♥ 39 ♦ 39 ♣

40 ♠ 40 ♥ 40 ♦ 40 ♣

SPORTS

Lakers Dazzle Celts, 126-113, in Opener

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — They had been the best team in the National Basketball League's regular season, which started more than seven months ago, and they have dominated in the playoffs. Nothing changed Tuesday night.

The Los Angeles Lakers won the opening game of the NBA's championship series, defeating the hobbled and tired Boston Celtics, 126-113, before a raucous sellout crowd at the Forum.

Game 2 will be played here Thursday night, with the next three

NBA FINALS: GAME 1

contests scheduled for Boston Garden, where the defending champions Celtics have won 93 of their last 96 games.

Inspired by two of the league's most powerful weapons, James Worthy and Earvin "Magic" Johnson, the Lakers turned the opener into a laughing matter. They broke to a 9-0 lead, never trailed and led by as many as 21 points in each half.

Boston led to within 103-90 on an offensive rebound basket by Kevin McHale 3:24 into the fourth quarter, but the Lakers went on an 11-1 tear in just under three minutes, building a 114-91 lead and forcing Boston's coach, K.C. Jones, to concede.

"What you saw out there was totally spectacular," Jones said of the Lakers. "It took both teams some time to get started, but that was when Magic and James said: 'Enough of this. Let's get out and run and get this thing over with.' After that it was a romp."

Worthy, who led the Lakers with 33 points and 8 assists, said afterward, "We're confident, more confident than we've ever been." Johnson added 29 points and 10 assists.

Boston's Larry Bird led the game with several minutes to go after scoring 32 points, hitting his last 11 shots of the third quarter but none in the final period.

Besides the Celtics' health, the most important pre-game factor had been the unpredictable effect on the Lakers of their eight-day layoff—that was how long it had been since they clinched the Western Conference title by sweeping Seattle.

But after a hesitant start by both sides, the Lakers looked as if they'd barely unclashed their meekers. It took each team three possessions of sloppy play before Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the 40-year-old Laker center, broke the ice with what else? A short skyhook. It was a simple, but fitting beginning.

Before the contest was six minutes old, Los Angeles had a 23-12 lead, with 13 points coming thanks to its vaunted fastbreak. By the end of the first period, the Lakers had outscored Boston, once one of the league's most efficient running teams, by 15-4 on fastbreaks and

had a 16-6 edge in rebounds (their overall margin would be 47-32).

Moreover, McHale, who came into the game with a tender right ankle, left the floor with Ray McCallister, the overworked Celtic trainer. McHale did not return in the half, but was in the starting lineup after intermission.

His absence, combined with the Celtics' poor start, forced Jones to reach deep into his bench earlier than he usually does. Bill Walton, who has been largely unable to play because of a tender ankle, appeared in the first half, as did reserves Sam Vincent, Darren Daye and Jerry Sichting.

What has made the Lakers so successful this season is that they have also added an able half-court game to their running attack; when teams force them into a slow-down game, they don't lose their effectiveness.

That was apparent after the start of the second period, when they matched the Celtics' efforts to affect the pace of the game. When Worthy spun past the inept Boston Daye for a 3-point play, Los Angeles had widened its lead to 42-30. That ignited another explosion: The Lakers scored 9 straight points to build their biggest lead of the half, 51-30.

Worthy, as he has been throughout the playoffs, was unmatchable. Quick, savvy and skillful, he handled four defenders in the first half. He scored 23 points, converting 11 of his 13 field-goal attempts.

Johnson was also too much for the Celtics. He scored 11 of his 17 first-half points in the first period but also finished the half with eight assists and five rebounds.

The only effective Celtic was Bird, who scored 10 of Boston's final 12 points of the half. But that was only enough to make it interesting: Boston trailed, 69-54.

Most surprisingly, the Lakers were overwhelming the taller Celtics under the boards. They built a 27-12 margin in that category. It was little wonder Los Angeles led again by as many as 21 points, at 81-60, before Boston made its most effective comeback effort to that point. With Danny Ainge hitting three 3-pointers and Bird continuing his shooting spree—he had 14 points in the third period, most of it with long-range jumpers—the Celtics sliced the deficit to 95-83 with just under two minutes left in the period.

But it was Worthy and Johnson again who quashed the rally. They combined for 17 points in the third quarter (including the period's final 6 points) to give the Lakers a 101-85 cushion going into the final 12 minutes.

"I was disappointed in our effort," said Bird. "We didn't get rebounds, we didn't get back on defense and we let them make layups. This isn't Detroit or Atlanta, we're playing."



With a firm grip on Robert Parish, Magic Johnson and James Worthy (42) excelled as the Lakers throttled Boston.

Dawson Awesome as Cubs Blow Past the Astros, 13-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Mike Mason, obtained by the Cubs last month from the Texas Rangers, is the latest Chicago pitcher to delight in the advantages of playing with Andre Dawson.

Mason benefited from Dawson's second straight explosive performance and pitched a three-hitter through seven innings Tuesday in Chicago's 13-2 rout of Houston.

"I've never seen anybody so dominating offensively as Andre Dawson," said Mason, who played with Larry Parrish and Pete Ingeville among others, at Texas.

Dawson hit two home runs in a game for the second consecutive day, going 4-for-5 and driving in seven runs. He singled in a run in the first inning, hit a two-run homer in the third off Nolan Ryan, a two-run homer in the fifth and a two-run homer in the seventh.

In two games against the Astros, Dawson went 6-for-10 with four home runs and 12 RBIs. "I don't even know how to describe it," said Gene Michael, Chicago's manager. "Nobody ever does that."

A former Montreal Expo who signed with the Cubs as a free agent in the spring, Dawson — with 53 RBIs and 18 homers — is regaining his place among the dominant players in the National League. "I'm having fun," he said, "and I want it to continue that way."

Pirates 4, Braves 1: In Atlanta, on a two-hitter, Rick Reuschel beat

the Braves for the ninth straight time to end Pittsburgh's six-game losing streak. Reuschel has not lost to Atlanta since April 28, 1979.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

he's had four no-decisions during the streak and is 17-6 lifetime against the Braves.

Expos 6, Padres 2: In Montreal, centerfielder Casey Candade had a run-scoring single and two run-saving plays to help the Expos to their seventh victory in nine games. Candade made a diving catch of Carmelo Martinez's sinking line drive to end a San Diego threat in the fifth and threw out Benito Santiago at the plate on Marvell Wynne's single to end the sixth.

Reds 3, Cardinals 2: In Cincinnati, Nick Esasky homered in the fifth and singled in the game-decider in the sixth as the Reds beat St. Louis for the first time in six meetings this season. With Cincinnati trailing by 2-1 in the sixth, Eric Davis walked and reached second on Lee Tunnell's second ball of the game. Dave Parker doubled home Davis and scored on Esasky's single, which floated over the infield and died in front of center fielder Joe Quesada.

Dodgers 6, Mets 3: In Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Reggie Williams walked with the bases loaded to score the tie-breaking run and John Shelby's two-run single capped a three-run eighth as Bob Welch beat

Becker, Wilander, Mecir Advance Easily

The Associated Press

PARIS — Boris Becker, Mats Wilander and Miloslav Mezir advanced to the semifinals of the French Open tennis tournament Wednesday with straight-set victories.

Becker, the second-seeded West German, ousted American Jimmy Connors, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5. In his semifinal of the clay-court grand slam tournament, Becker will meet Sweden's Wilander, the two-time French champion and No. 4 seed who overpowered the remaining French hope, sixth-seeded Yannick Noah, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Mecir, the fifth-seeded Czechoslovak, looked just as strong after a shaky resumption of the match against his unseeded compatriot, Karel Novacek, winning by 7-6, 6-1, 6-2. Mecir will play top-seeded Ivan Lendl, the defending men's champion, in Friday's semifinals.

The women's semifinals on Thursday will be a contrast in age. Second-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany and seventh-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, both 17, will meet in one; the other will pit the defending champion Chris Evert, 32, and the 30-year-old top seed, Martina Navratilova.

Becker, 19, has won Wimbledon the last two years but never a clay-court tournament. So far in the French Open, where he is seeded

second to Lendl, he has shown new patience, staying on the baseline longer instead of repeatedly charging the net.

"He didn't make errors," Connors said. "He kept balls in play when he had to. He wasn't standing still—he was getting his exercise."

Said Becker: "I played almost perfect in the first two sets."

Becker jumped on top, breaking Connors in the second and fourth

games of the first set. Playing steadily from the backcourt, he broke for a 2-1 lead in the second set. He held for 5-3, and broke for the set as Connors made three straight errors after leading, 30-15.

Connors had a chance for a break point in the sixth game, chasing down shots from side to side as 40-40. Becker sent a backhand into the corner and appeared surrounded in midcourt as Connors stretched to get to the ball. He lobbed, but woefully short, and Becker crunched an overhead en route to holding for 4-2.

"I had my opportunities, but let them pass," said Connors. "You can't do that against these guys."

The third set began with Becker coming to the net, and that change of strategy produced the best points of the match.

At 40-30, Becker serving, there

was a rapid exchange of volleys, with Connors getting the point when Becker missed a dropshot.

The two then stood at the net and slapped hands.

After Becker had gained game point, Connors forced deuce with a running forehand volley that passed Becker, who was on the clay after tumbling to make his previous shot; Connors had to scramble from his knees to get the winner away. But Becker saved the game for 1-0.

The two exchanged breaks in the seventh and eighth games. Connors held for 5-5, but Becker held in the 11th game on two ripping shots and two errors. In the 12th, Connors saved two match points, but Becker won when Connors hit a backhand long.

Wilander silenced the capacity center court crowd by dominating Noah, the winner here in 1983, through the first two sets.

Noah steadied at the start of the third, going up 2-1 on serve. But Wilander, the French tiltist in 1982 and 1985, broke in the fifth and seventh games for a 5-2 lead.

Noah had a 30-15 lead on Wilander's serve in the seventh game but then netted a backhand and sent another backhand long, and Wilander won with a backhand volley behind a strong first serve.

Mecir had held a 4-2 first-set

Favorite, Cautious Win Epsom Derby

The Associated Press

EPSOM, England — Reference Point, the 6-to-4 favorite ridden by U.S. jockey Steve Cauten, was the wire-to-wire winner of the £450,000 (574,000) English Derby here Wednesday.

Reference Point was timed in 2 minutes, 33.9 seconds — one-tenth of a second slower than the hand-timed record set by Mahmoud in 1936 for the 1½-mile (2,413-meter) race. Reference Point held off Most Welcome by a length and a half; it was another three-quarters of a length back to Bellotto.

The three-year-old son of Mill Reef, the 1971 winner, was pressured by Most Welcome in the final furlong, but picked up the pace to give Cauten his second victory in the English season's premier race. The Kentucky-born rider won aboard Slip Anchor two years ago.

Most Welcome, a 33-to-1 shot, was ridden by Paul Eddery, whose brother Pat was aboard the 11-to-1 Bellotto. Trained in England by Henry Cecil, Reference Point — who two months ago had an operation to correct a sinus condition — hit the front at the break.

Irish-trained Bellotto and French-trained Sadji, rated as the prime challengers, failed to respond as the favorite set and maintained a blistering pace. Cauten said he had to work to keep Reference Point's attention during the 20th running of the race. "He's a great horse," he said, "but you have to keep at him because he's aware of everything going on around him. He was even looking at the crowd at the top of the hill."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Title Series

GAME 1	(AT Inglewood, California)
LA Lakers	126
Boston Celtics	113

LA LAKERS	BOSTON CELTICS
Worthy 33	McHale 22
Johnson 29	Bird 32
Johnson 10	Robinson 10
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Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
LA Lakers 126	Boston Celtics 113
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ART BUCHWALD

Hamlet Goes to Court

WASHINGTON — I met a lawyer at a party the other day who looked familiar. "Don't I know you?" I asked him.

"Maybe you saw me on Channel 4 when I defended Alfredo Portman for inside trading on Wall Street. I had a 4.3 TV rating the day the verdict came in."

"No, I missed that one."

"I arbitrated a holy war between three fundamentalist preachers from South Carolina, Terry Falwell and the Ayatollah Khomeini."

"Maybe I saw you then. But didn't you plead Delta Domino guilty for stuffing U.S. Air Force missiles with Rice Krispies?"

"That was me."



"What kind of law work do you do?"

"I practice legal theater."

"I didn't know there was such a thing."

"You see it all the time," he told me. "You just don't recognize it. Legal theater is what lawyers do when they stand on the steps of the courthouse and try their case for the 6 o'clock news."

"Does it help the client?"

"No, but when people see me on the steps it attracts new business to the firm. It's amazing how much demand there is for a lawyer who has been on television."

"When you stand on the courthouse steps with your client do you allow him to speak?"

"That would be a big mistake. After all, your client isn't too bright to start with or he wouldn't be in court."

"What exactly do you say to the media?"

"If it's a criminal case I declare

that the prosecutor is driven by political ambition and is vindictive beyond any normal bounds of justice. If I am handling a civil suit I charge that the other side has no case and should be fined for wasting the taxpayers' money. In legal theater it is not what you say but how long you can get on TV that really counts."

He continued, "Sometimes I don't have to do anything to get on the air. I just walk with my client to the parking lot and let the reporters throw questions at me as I am slowly moving along. A lot of the news shows prefer that long walk to any dialogue you can exchange with their correspondents."

"There seems to be a lot more to practicing law than hitting the books," I said in admiration. "How did you decide to go into legal theater?"

"I had the choice of either becoming a lawyer or playing Hamlet. Legal theater gave me a chance to do both. My dream is to sit next to a witness at the Iran-contra congressional hearings and be on camera all day long."

"That must be every lawyer's dream."

"Actually, my real dream is to make each senator and congressman apologize for how they treated my client."

"I guess that fantasy will never come true if you don't have anyone to represent in the scandal," I said. "Rumor has it that Fawn Hall is looking for a younger lawyer," he whispered.

"You certainly would get on TV if you represented her."

"Not just any TV," he said. "I'd get on the Ted Koppel show."

"No one would ever forget you if you appeared on Ted Koppel's show with Fawn," I told him.

"The trick of legal theater is to always ask yourself before taking a case, 'Can this client get on the mustard on the Phil Donahue Show?'"

"What was the most touching line you ever delivered?"

He replied, "This is an outrage. We are enormously disappointed by the verdict and intend to appeal."

"Did you write that yourself?"

"No, I saw it on 'People's Court.'"

Windsor Car Up for Sale

LONDON — A 1936 Canadian-built Buick motor car, one of a pair ordered for the Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson, the woman he gave up the throne of England for, will be auctioned June 22 at Sotheby's here.

The Art of Snaring Guests for Talk Shows

By Joanne Kaufman
New York Times Service

HERE is a brief list of what people have done in an attempt to be booked on NBC's "Tonight Show": Sent flowers, T-shirts, handmade Johnny Carson dolls and money (it was returned).

Here is a brief list of what people have done in an attempt to be booked on NBC's "Today Show": Dressed up in gorilla suits, accosted the executive producer, Steve Friedman, outside Rockefeller Center at 5:30 A.M., and sent funny telegrams, strip-teasers, live lobsters, homemade cookies and flowers.

"There's absolutely no consideration given for flowers," says Emily Boxer, who is the book editor for "The Today Show" and decides which authors will be on air on the program. "Now, if you sent a Bentley."

To handle the ever-increasing appetite of news and entertainment interview shows, there is a caste of workers known in the industry as bookers, although their official titles vary from talent coordinators to associate producers, whose job is to assure a constant supply of timely guests. The task is not an easy one. These people who yearn to appear on the show are, in general, not appropriate. And, conversely, those in the news, in the know and in demand are likely to be pressed for time or already booked by a rival show. Which former high-level official could best explain the most recent vicissitudes of the Iran-contra affair? U.S.-Soviet relations? The death penalty? How do you get hold of Elizabeth Taylor, the rock group U2 or Henry Kissinger in a hurry?

"You have to be a jack-of-all-trades to be good at this job," says Heather Vincent, one of four associate producers at "Nightline." Marie MacLean, associate producer of "Nightline" and Shirley Wood, talent consultant on "The Tonight Show," are both slaves to the telephone and the Rolodex, but each has a different roster of people to get on the line and on the air. "I'm trying to give the viewers a good time," says Wood, whose show is the only one of this group to pay its guests — \$490 for an appearance.

MacLean, meanwhile, is guided by the day's headlines; she is looking for experts who, at 11:30 P.M., will be able to analyze stories that broke at, say, 4 P.M. Worst of all are the occasions when stories break during the show. "Since it's a news show, you want to keep your options open," says MacLean. "You might have worked on, and discarded or postponed, three stories in a day. We retain flexibility right up to airtime and then some."



Marie MacLean/The New York Times

Bookers trying to win them all: above, Marie MacLean of "Nightline"; top right, Emily Boxer of "The Today Show," and Gail Yancosek of "Live at Five."

Although the emphasis at "The Tonight Show" and "Nightline" is on entertainment, and at "MacLean-Lehrer" and "Nightline" it is on news, bookers do have some things in common. For example, they must all deal with the problems of unsuitable — and frequently persistent — supplicants eager for airtime. "Certain rock groups who call to be on the show just won't work for us," says Gail Yancosek, who co-produces "Live at Five." Dingo Jagers, most cabaret singers and actors in local theatrical productions.

"It's hard for a no-name academic to get on, and anyone who's below deputy assistant secretary or ambassador," says David Shapiro, the foreign affairs reporter on "MacLean-Lehrer."

For the most part, guests are happy to get up at 6 A.M. or rearrange a busy schedule to be on a particular program. But not always. Every booker has a tale about the guest who got away.



Emily Boxer/The New York Times

"We've lost people to ABC and CBS," says Emily Boxer of "The Today Show." "Art Buchwald's son was a producer at ABC, so Buchwald did 'Good Morning America.' When that happens, you cry a lot. It offends every competitive bone in my body. I do like to win them all."

In certain cases, winning is a matter of sweetening the deal. "We'll sometimes offer multiple-part shows," says Friedman of "The Today Show." "Some people will say, 'I'll do the show, but I want Mr. Rolf of Bayonne to do my hair.' So, I'll arrange for Mr. Rolf to be there."

"Sometimes a star you're interested in having on will say, 'I



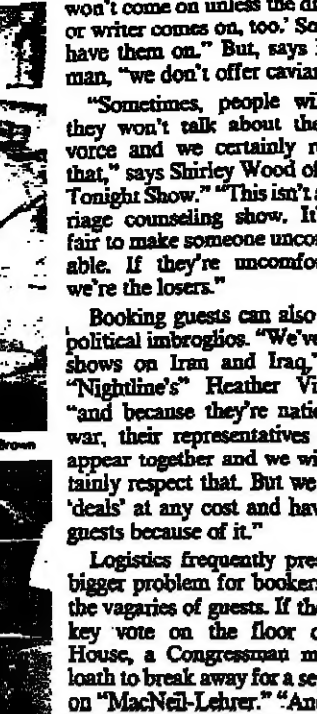
Gail Yancosek/The New York Times

won't come on unless the director or writer comes on, too.' So, we'll have them on." But, says Friedman, "we don't offer caviar."

"Sometimes, people will say they won't talk about their divorce and we certainly respect that," says Shirley Wood of "The Tonight Show." "This isn't a marriage counseling show. It's not fair to make someone uncomfortable. If they're uncomfortable, we're the losers."

Bookers can also spark political imbroglios. "We've done shows on Iran and Iraq," says "Nightline's" Heather Vincent, "and because they're nations at war, their representatives won't appear together and we will certainly respect that. But we avoid 'deals' at any cost and have lost guests because of it."

Logistics frequently present a bigger problem for bookers than the vagaries of guests. If there's a key vote on the floor of the House, a Congressman may be loath to break away for a segment on "MacLean-Lehrer." "And people have plane flights at certain times," says David Shapiro. "The less famous the person the more willing he is to change flights. But Kissinger isn't going to change his flight for us."



David Shapiro/The New York Times

It isn't enough simply to locate a guest who's willing to adjust takeoffs and landings to the needs of a TV program, to come up with the individual who is the indispensible expert on Sri Lanka or to pin down the movie star who's just written a tell-all autobiography and is willing to tell even more on the air. "You need to find entertaining people who have something to talk about," says Wood.

"The person has to be articulate, knowledgeable and passionate," adds "Nightline's" Marie MacLean. "And trying to meet those qualifications you may have to talk to 10 people before you get the one you want."

A booker's nightmare is discovering that the guest who was so entertaining during the pre-show chat, who was so articulate and knowledgeable and passionate on the phone, becomes tongue-tied in front of the camera. "That's my biggest fear," says Vincent. "The only time I can really relax is at midnight when the show is over."

PEOPLE

Double Bed Shipped To Venice for Reagans

A double bed is being transported from Portugal to Venice for use by President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy during their stay in Italy. Mrs. Reagan's spokeswoman said Tuesday. "The Reagans, like many married couples, sleep together, and they like a larger bed," Elaine Crispin said. She said that the owner of the Villa Condulmer, near Venice, where the Reagans will be staying during the seven-day economic summit, did not have such a bed and White House officials arranged for a bed that was built for the couple two years ago in Portugal to be sent to Italy.

Meryl Streep is to play Linda Chamberlain in a film about Australia's "dingo murder" to be presented at next year's Cannes Film Festival, a film company spokesman said Wednesday in Sydney. The film will be based on the book "Evil Angels" by the Australian author, John Bryson, who conducted an inquiry in the case that Linda Chamberlain was innocent of the murder of her nine-week-old daughter Azaria. The film will be directed by Fred Schepisi. Meanwhile, Linda Chamberlain said she would continue the fight to establish her innocence of the accusation that she cut her baby daughter's throat at an Ayer Rock camping site in central Australia. Referring to the pardon announced Tuesday by the Northern Territory local government, Mrs. Chamberlain asked: "Would you be jumping up and down for a pardon for something you hadn't done?" The Chamberlains said that a dingo — an Australian wild dog — had talked the baby girl from the tent where she was sleeping while her parents were at a barbecue party nearby.

A member of the gang that stole \$26.3 million (now about \$46 million) worth of gold bars in Britain's biggest robbery was married in prison Tuesday. Michael McAvoy, 35, is serving a 25-year sentence at Leicester Prison for his part in the Nov. 26, 1983, robbery of a Bank of Scotland vault in London at Heathrow Airport. After the capture of his bride, Kathleen, 40, who had already been using the surname McAvoy, left the prison in a white Rolls-Royce and returned later in her wedding dress to meet her husband during normal visiting hours.

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